FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 MAY 1985

Lebanon

The Lebanese Army began implementing "practical steps" to consolidate peace and security 2 May, Beirut radio announced. These include deployment in West Beirut and along the southern coastal road. However, clashes continued in Beirut despite a cease-fire agreement, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Meanwhile, Beirut radio reported renewed exchanges of fire in Kfar Falus. In another development, the IDF spokesman said that IDF soldiers killed four "terrorists" in southern Lebanon near Al-Nabatiyah, Jerusalem radio revealed. The radio added that the attempt was made by Shi'ite Amal members wearing Lebanese Army uniforms.

Sudan

The appointment of former Chief of Police 'Abbas Badani as minister of interior came as a "terrible blow" to the police force, according to a 22 April Police Association Executive Committee statement carried by the Clandestine Sudanese People's Liberation Army radio. Noting the association's "total disappointment," the statement described the new minister as "corrupt" and asked that he be purged.

Expressing his opinion on bringing former President Ja'far Numayri to trial, Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah told Cairo *ROSE AL-YUSUF that Numayri should face the same judge* who sentenced Republican Brotherhood leader Muhammad Taha to death during the Numayri regime. This would be the "natural course of the bloody scenario" Numayri chose for ruling Sudan, Daf'allah added. As for improved Libyan relations, Sudanese Socialist Popular Front leader 'Abdallah Zakariya told SUNA that the front hopes to further strengthen Sudan's relations with Libya, adding that its activities in Sudan are guided by principles in the Libyan leader's *GREEN BOOK*. Meanwhile, Libyan Arab Airlines resumed flights to Sudan 2 May.

Iran-Iraq

Following Iraq's 1 May announcement on the maritime target attack, the Turkish Foreign Ministry stated that a Turkish tanker was hit by Iraqi fighters south of Khark Island outside Iraq's exclusion zone, Ankara radio reported. In a separate development, MENA cites Cairo press reports that the Soviet Union, prior to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit there, has demanded that Syria curtail its assistance to Iran, including advanced weapons.

Iran

In a May Day speech reported by IRNA, President 'Ali Khamene'i praised Iranians for coping with attempts by "internal and external enemies" to create disturbances at factories so as to cripple the economy.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Women's Conference

Denounces U.S. Mideast Policy

GF011808 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday opened the fourth conference of the general federation of Palestinian women in the Tunisian capital.

In his speech, brother Abu 'Ammar denounced U.S. policy in the Middle East. He said that the recent proposals by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy regarding the U.S. and the Jordanian-Palestinian talks are absolutely unacceptable to the PLO. He said the agreement signed by Jordan and the PLO requires the presence of members from the PLO Executive Committee in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He stressed the necessity for the PLO to participate in any dialogue with the United States.

In his speech, brother Abu 'Ammar denounced the conspiracy to which the sons of the Palestinian people in Lebanon, whether in the south or in Beirut, are subjected. He said that the combat will of the revolution and the heroic challenge of our people inside and outside the occupied territories in the end will defeat all enemies. He said that the Palestinian masses, which defended their independent decision, can, with the same will and strength, crush all conspiracies and plots.

Addresses Lebanese Situation

JN011743 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1617 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpt] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has asserted that the PLO is exerting its utmost efforts to confront the suspect scheme in southern Lebanon through the Lebanese joint forces and the steadfastness of the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon and Beirut, as well as through the steadfastness of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territory and their insistence on adhering to the PLO as their sole, legitimate representative.

In a speech he delivered yesterday at the opening of the fourth general conference of the Palestinian Women's General Federation, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said: Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern Affairs, has asked Palestinian figures inside the occupied territory to present solutions to the problems of people under occupation, and to represent the Palestinians within a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation from which the PLO would be omitted. However, through their two meetings with Richard Murphy, the Palestinian figures rejected any proposals on which the PLO does not agree.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also asserted the need to stop the Iraq-Iran war. He also affirmed that Egypt should resume its role in the Arab homeland.

PNSF Condemns Pro-'Arafat Women's Conference

JN020600 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Damascus — The Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) has condemned the convocation of the so-called Palestinian women's federation conference in Tunis, noting that the convocation of such a conference comes within the framework of the divisionist steps taken by the 'Arafat clique.

In a statement today, an official PNSF source considered the conference as unconsitutional because of the absence of the majority of members representing the federation's different branches, which means the conference lacks legitimacy and therefore cannot express the will of the Palestinian woman, who reaffirms her stand in support of the struggle waged by the Palestinian Arab people and their national forces.

Concluding, the source reaffirmed the PNSF's commitment and adherence to the unity of the Palestinian popular organizations and its firm rejection of the attempts to split these federations. He said that these federations should remain unified as they represent the PLO's fundamental popular bases.

'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Military Officials

JN011746 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1617 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has asserted that the PLO will resist the suspect move in southern Lebanon and will not allow the repetition of what took place in Tripoli in late 1983.

Abu 'Ammar said that the PLO will confront the conspiracy of division and balkanization in Lebanon —the conspiracy which began with the siege of the Palestinian camps in Sidon. He said that the PLO will prevent the repetition of what took place in Sabra and Shatila.

In a meeting that was held in Tunis yesterday, which was attended by the officials and leaders of the Palestinian military organs and institutions and the popular organizations, Abu 'Ammar warned against the dangers of what is taking place in Lebanon, particularly the plot to divide the population along sectarian lines in Beirut and the South.

'Arafat Confers With PRC Envoy in Tunis

JN011645 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1617 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the accredited PRC ambassador to Tunisia in Tunis yesterday to brief him on current developments.

The PRC ambassador informed the brother commander in chief of the PRC's agreement to receive a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

Yasir 'Arafat Discusses Palestinian Revolution
GF011242 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The magazine *AL-NASHRAH*, which specializes in issues relating to liberation and opposition movements, has conducted a comprehensive interview with Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, in Tunis. In this interview, Brother Abu 'Ammar has shed light on a number of important issues relating to the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people's struggle.

[*AL-NASHRAH*] What do you mean by saying that the Beirut battle took place while the Arab heart was not functioning?

[Yasir 'Arafat] The battle of Beirut took place while Egypt was outside the Arab framework, following al-Sadat's crime. Husni Mubarak has assumed power only recently. It also happened in the shadow of the Iraq-Iran war. The Iraqis and the Iranians stopped the war following the appeal which I made to them. However, the Iraq-Iran war has regrettably preoccupied Iran whose revolution has been our ally, as is well-known. Moreover, Baghdad is a basic ally of the Palestinian revolution. The Gulf countries have been affected by this war, although to different degrees. Therefore, the Arab masses were drugged and the active Arab forces were occupied and their hands were tied, and they were outside the framework of real action. Amid this climate, the Americans and the Israelis carried out their attack on us in Beirut.

[*AL-NASHRAH*] What about the Palestinian occupied territories? An escalation has been noticed recently in military operations.

['Arafat] This is a very important point. Last year we carried out 351 operations within Palestinian occupied territories, as the Israeli enemy has admitted. The enemy also has admitted that the Palestinian and Lebanese organizations carried out 890 operations in southern Lebanon.

[*AL-NASHRAH*] Brother Abu 'Ammar, do you think that this resistance will have a positive effect on the Arab national liberation movement as a whole in the near future, and that all this will be reflected in the situation in occupied Palestine?

['Arafat] Undoubtedly so. The situation will improve. As for the resistance, the Arab regimes have to protect it, and the Arab masses must patronize it. On the Arab national liberation movement, this form of struggle, which we began 20 years ago, now confronts difficulties as a result of the Arab situation. On our part, our policy is based on continuation [of the struggle] so that victory will be achieved in this form in actual fact, since it is the infrastructure. With regard to the superstructure — the Arab situation, and the Arab-Israeli balance of power — we must not forget that what we are facing in southern Lebanon is merely an army of occupation in the form of a force. However, what we face in our occupied land are settlers, totaling 3,500,000 individuals. We must take this into consideration. This has taken place over many years and after the establishment of Israel. There was also international imperialist support for this entity and its establishment by a UN resolution. Even this international organization has given them legitimacy. We must be clear about this.

However, despite this, we must continue to set afire the state of resistance in the hearts of the masses, so that it will expand and not remain restricted to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. It must spring forward so that it will be, through its wide expansion, an Arab liberation organization, possessing all the characteristics and distinctive qualities which grow within it among the Arab masses.

However, with regard to the official Arab stand, it is imperative to alter the balances in the Arab region so that we can confront the Israeli entity from basic premises. The first step is for Egypt to assume once again its natural role, far from the Camp David policy. Second, the Iraq-Iran war must end. Third, the situation in northern Africa acts as a prop to the deteriorating situation in our Arab east. [sentence as heard] Fourth, the sectarian monster now rampant in Lebanon must be ended. Regrettably, this monster is an Israeli-U.S. scheme to balkanize the region and incite sectarian seditions in it. It has started in Lebanon and they want it to spread all over the Arab region. It is necessary to bury this sectarian sedition in Lebanon.

Here, I proudly state that the Palestinian revolution has been able, through its intensified presence in Lebanon, to curb this sectarian monster. After we left, we discovered that there was an agreement to [word indistinct] and organize it.

This strategy of which I spoke requires two basic trends for its completion: the escalation of military action inside our occupied land against the Israeli enemy; and second, continuation of the Palestinian-Lebanese resistance in southern Lebanon. These are the features of a plan for a comprehensive Arab strategy.

[*AL-NASHRAH*] The U.S. Administration has claimed that the PLO is confronting it all over the world. A pamphlet has been distributed recently in this regard.

['Arafat] This book was issued by the White House last year and widely circulated by it. It also has been circulated by Jeane Kirkpatrick inside the United Nations and the Security Council. This book carries my photo on the center of its cover and is entitled *The PLO*. The book consists of 26 chapters. The United States claims that the PLO is confronting it in 26 regions of the world, from El-Salvador to Southeast Asia.

[*AL-NASHRAF*] Is that correct brother Abu 'Ammar?

['Arafat] It is no coincidence that Reagan in three of his scanty speeches during his election campaign mentioned the PLO.

[*AL-NASHRAF*] Has the role of the PLO in supporting the national liberation movements in the world, which the U.S. administration describes as terrorism, greatly affected by the departure of the PLO from Beirut?

['Arafat] It has not been weakened, but its accuracy has been reduced because of our involvement in the reconstruction operation.

[*AL-NASHRAF*] Now, after the revival of the institutions, will the organization be active in this field?

['Arafat] I prefer not to speak about this issue.

[*AL-NASHRAF*] The role of the PLO in the arena of the national liberation movements in the world is widely appreciated and respected, but at the same there is a misunderstanding in some circles in the world where the U.S. Administration provokes reactions against the organization on the pretext of terrorism. It is also preparing action in this regard.

['Arafat] Concerning terrorism, a dangerous project has been submitted to the U.S. Congress. The project speaks about terrorism and terrorist organizations, for example the PLO, which it stresses. This is the most dangerous project facing us. It reveals the horrible face of the United States. At the same time, it is embarrassing to its friends in the region. One of the reasons that Reagan gave for agreeing to the Israeli-U.S. military campaign during the siege of Beirut was to control terrorism. Of course, this distorts and alters reason. From here, we reject the U.S. concept of terrorism. Actually, the United States is conducting terrorism, as it has done in Guatemala, Vietnam, Latin America, Central America, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and by implanting Israel in Palestine as a terrorist entity which uses the most horrible U.S. weapons for liquidating people. It defends, protects and supports it. It does not even accept the mere denunciation of its crimes in southern Lebanon or in Palestine. It defends it and uses the veto for it. It is well-known that the United States uses the veto only for protecting Israel.

[*AL-NASHRAF*] In light of the U.S. campaign to counter so-called terrorism, which is in effect aimed at countering the PLO, and the U.S. efforts to involve some of the European countries in this campaign, is there any plan to confront it? Do you coordinate in this regard with other national liberation movements?

['Arafat] Without doubt, I have spoken with a lot of friends and brothers about this issue. At the same time we have conducted discussions with a number of friendly countries including the socialist countries.

Fedayeen Conduct Operations Against Israel

JN011940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1847 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Tunisia, 1 May (INA) — The Palestinian fedayeen who are operating inside the occupied homeland used incendiary grenades to attack on a bus belonging to the Zionist Dan Company while it was passing near the town of Hablah in Qada' Qalqilyah yesterday evening. The bus was destroyed and its driver was wounded. Another fedayeen hurled a hand grenade at the enemy intelligence center in the settlement of (Bat Pam), south of Tel Aviv. One of the center's guards was wounded in the explosion.

In a statement published by WAFA today, a military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command said that despite the enemy's measures following the two operations, the fedayeen successfully left the operation area.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the two operations. He said that the occupation forces imposed a curfew on Qalqilyah, and launched a search campaign during which they arrested 15 Palestinians under the pretext of investigating the operation.

Arabsat General Assembly Session Concludes

LD011429 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] The work of the eighth ordinary session of the general assembly of the Arab organization for space telecommunication, Arabsat, ended last night in Rabat. Here is a dispatch by our correspondent Hasaniyah al-Amiri:

The Arabsat general assembly decided to allow the Arab broadcasting and television establishments a period of time for free experimental use of Arabsat starting when operations commence until the end of March 1986. Last night in Rabat, at the end of their eighth ordinary session, participants in the meeting of the general assembly called on the countries that are Arabsat members and which have completed the construction of their ground stations to allow neighboring Arab states that have not yet completed their ground stations to receive the experimental television programs by way of land cables that run between them in accordance with bilateral agreements. Regarding the question of these ground stations, Dr 'Ali al-Mashshat, Arabsat director general, said:

[Begin recording] The Arab ground stations that exist now are located in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Bahrain, and Djibouti. The ground station in Jordan is linked by microwave with Iraq and thus the latter can use the ground station in Jordan. As for the Arab League, there is the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development which has financed the purchase of ground stations in 11 Arab states which will work with the Arab satellite. [End recording]

Dr al-Mashshat pointed out that the first Arab satellite, launched in February this year, is currently going through orbital tests. After these are completed during the next few weeks it will be possible to put the satellite into operation. On the other hand, he confirmed that according to the timetable determined for this project the second Arab satellite will be launched on 12 June 1985 with the help of the space shuttle if all technical measures are completed.

On the other hand, the participants in the eighth Arabsat general assembly have approved a number of (?decisions). They have endorsed the annual report of the Arabsat management board concerning the latter's activities and functions during the period from the seventh to the eighth session. In this regard they decided to set up a ministerial committee under the chairmanship of Mohand el-Ansar, Moroccan minister of post and telecommunications [PTT]. The Committee will include the PTT ministers of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Tunisia, and the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah. This committee has been entrusted with the task of making an appraisal of Arabsat's financial, administrative, technical, and organizational situation. It has been decided to postpone approval of Arabsat's final accounts for 1984 until the ministerial committee completes its task and takes

decisions in this connection. The participants then approved the Arabsat draft budget for 1985 and the amendment of Article 39 of the (?employees' procedure). [Words indistinct] decided to exempt all Arabsat members which have to pay [words indistinct] until the end of 1984 from paying such interests. It has also been decided to give Iraq a grace period for its payments until it overcomes its difficulty arising from its war with Iran.

Regarding the financial difficulties being encountered by the organization at present, chairman of the session Mohand al-Ansar said: But it is futile to think that we have reached final solutions for all problems [words indistinct]. However, our hopes are pinned on the phase of operation and exploitation which will begin in the very near future, God willing, as this will lead to the results we and the entire Arab peoples aspire for.

The participants decided to send a cable of thanks and gratitude to His Majesty King Hassan II for playing host to this session. They also decided to hold the ninth ordinary session in Algiers in April 1986. The meeting of the eighth ordinary session went on for 2 days, with the PTT ministers of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Tunisia, the YAR, and representatives from a number of other Arab states, the Arab Broadcasting Union, the Arab Telecommunications Union, the Arab Organization for Education, Culture, and Sciences, and other organizations attending the meeting.

Satellite Problems

JN011131 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 1 May 85

[Muthanna Naji Sa'id's report]

[Text] Rabat, 1 May (INA) — The first Arab satellite for space communications is facing difficulties that made it deviate from its orbit. The difficulties are due to technical problems that the experts have thus far not been able to resolve. The INA correspondent has learned from sources in the Arab Satellite Communications Organization [ASCO] that the Arab satellite has deviated from its orbit due to a fault in the two sensing devices that determine the angle of inclination and orbit of the satellite. The sources say that these technical threats have made the date for launching the second Arab satellite impossible to fix because the above two sensory devices are also installed on the second satellite. The experts do not know the real cause for the faults in these devices. Therefore, the launch of the second satellite might be postponed until these causes are discovered. This postponement will cause the organization to pay fines for the delay to the company entrusted with launching the satellite in the amount of $170,000 per day.

The expert supervising the launch operation says that these technical difficulties are due to dampness, but there is no material evidence to support these views. Meanwhile, there are wild whispers that the technical faults are caused by unknown hands that want to hamper the Arab efforts to master space technology.

The storm that the Arabsat faults have created prompted requests to highly advanced sides to look into the matter. The ASCO general board was informed of the relevant facts in this regard.

Meanwhile, another crisis cropped up when the board discovered that only $10 million remains in the ASCO budget of $70 million. The remaining funds will not permit the organization to continue functioning. The accusing fingers are pointed toward some experts in the previous administration, including the ASCO General Director Dr 'Ali al-Mashshat. It is said that there were embezzlements within the organization in the amount of $12 million, and that the organization will be unable to meet the financial demands for launching the second satellite. The ASCO board issued a warning and asked the Arab states to pay a total of $80 million so that the organization can carry out its duties.

Is the first Arab satellite lost? Experts here say it is possible. The reasons are numerous. The general director has tendered his resignation. Will the investigation, which will be conducted soon, reveal the truth?

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Meets With PLO's Qaddumi

JN011814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, met with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, during a short stopover in Kuwait today en route from New Delhi and Beijing to Tunisia. During the meeting, they reviewed the latest developments in the Palestine cause in particular and the Arab situation in general. The meeting was attended on the Palesinian side by Brother Abu al-Adib [Salim al-Za'nun], deputy PNC speaker, Fatah Central Committee member, and the PLO representative in Kuwait. On the Kuwaiti side, the meeting was attended by 'Abdallah Sa'ud 'Abd al-Razzaq, director of the Minister's Office.

Saudi Chief of Staff, Delegation Depart 1 May

LD011204 Kuwait KUNA in English 1102 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, May 1 (KUNA) — Chief of staff of the Saudi Arabian Armed Forces Muhammad Salih al-Hammad and the accompanying delegation Wednesday left for home following a three-day official visit to Kuwait.

He was seen off at the airport by Kuwait's Chief of Staff Major General Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, the Saudi ambassador to Kuwait, and a number of high ranking officers.

Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Continues Visit

Meets Awqaf Under Secretary

LD011855 Kuwait KUNA in English 1804 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, May 1 (KUNA) — Bulgaria's visiting Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Ganev met Wednesday with the Undersecretary of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Muhammad al-Hamdhan.

A ministry spokesman said that the meeting reviewed "bilateral relations in the field of Islamic affairs" but gave no details.

Bulgaria has a significant Moslem minority, mainly of Turkish ethnic origin.

The deputy minister, accompanied by the Bulgarian ambassador here, later met National Assembly Speaker Ahmed Al-Sa'dun, for talks on relations between the two countries and their respective parliaments.

Holds Press Conference

LD011910 Kuwait KUNA in English 1822 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, May 1 (KUNA) — Bulgaria's deputy foreign minister Wednesday said his country wanted to establish diplomatic relations with other Arab Gulf countries in addition to Kuwait, but denied reports that this had been discussed between Kuwaiti and Bulgarian officials during his current visit.

Speaking at a press conference here after two days of discussions with senior government officials, Ivan Ganev said Bulgaria had "no reservations" about wanting to exchange diplomatic representation with the other five member-states of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Kuwait is the only GCC member to have full ties with Eastern-bloc countries, including Bulgaria, and Ganev described these ties as "exemplary", especially after the exchange of visits in 1981 and 1982 between H.H. the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad and President Todor Zhivkov.

He denied, however, that his talks with Kuwaiti officials had broached the issue of relations between the Gulf states and the East European socialist countries.

Simultaneously, he strongly denied charges that Bulgaria was discriminating against its Moslem minority, describing reports of ill-treatment as an attempt by interested parties to sow trouble between Bulgaria and the Moslem world.

Sofia had diplomatic ties with 15 Islamic states, and their envoys had seen for themselves that Bulgarian Moslems were treated with respect and equality, he said.

He confirmed that the issue which has been widely publicized by the Western media recently had been discussed at meetings earlier today with the undersecretary of awqaf and Islamic affairs in Kuwait.

The Bulgarian official said his government was concerned with developments in the Gulf region, notably with the Iraq-Iran war which he described as "a losing battle for both sides, which benefits only those states which seek to strengthen their military bases in the region and continue their domination of its oil resources."

He said that he had been "deeply satisfied" with talks over the past two days with the deputy premier and foreign minister, National Assembly speaker, minister of state for cabinet affairs, foreign undersecretary and other officials.

Discussions had focussed on various international topics, he said, describing as "identical" the views expressed by the two sides.

He added that there was plenty of scope for expanding relations between the two countries, and said a meeting of the joint Bulgarian-Kuwait commission, the third since the group was established, would be held when Finance Minister Jasim al-Kharafi visits Bulgaria soon.

He said H.H. the Amir Sheykh Jabir al-Ahmad, H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah and the Minister of Oil and Industry Sheykh 'Ali Al Khalifah had also been invited to visit Bulgaria.

Fund for Arab Development Figures Released

GF011200 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 30 Apr 85 p 13

[Text] The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development last year concluded 24 loan agreements worth KD [Kuwaiti dinars] 111.1 million, marking a 7.8 percent increase over the previous year, according to its annual report.

The 20 countries benefitting from these loans included six countries in the Arab world, eight in Africa, five in Asia and the Solomon Islands.

Of the loans, Arab countries received 46.3 percent, African states 25.7 percent, Asian countries 26.6 percent and other countries 1.4 percent. The loans helped finance projects in agriculture, transport and communications, electricity, industry and other sectors.

The fund extended KD 450,000 worth of technical assistance, including KD 100,000 to Bhutan KD 200,000 to Equatorial Guinea and KD 150,000 to Guinea-Bissau.

The fund also supervised Kuwaiti Government grants completing the necessary procedures to sign three loan agreements under which the state granted Mauritania KD 1.08 million, North Yemen KD 2.95 million and Mali KD 2.5 million.

The funds contributed to three Arab and African development institutions with a total of KD 23 million.

Gross income for the year was KD 79.5 million, 19 percent down on the previous year's KD 98 million due to a smaller yield of investment.

The fund's assets increased by about KD 122 million or up 9.6 percent from the previous year. All assets items increased except time deposits which were down by about KD 80 million.

Arab 'Sources' Call Murphy's Tour Successful

GF010654 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Political editor's report]

[Text] Knowledgeable Arab political sources have said that the tour made by Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, has achieved enough strategic success to encourage U.S. Secretary of State Geaorge Shultz to expand his upcoming tour of the region, which is expected to take place in the middle of next month, May. The sources said that contrary to what was reported by news media on the failure of this tour, which included a number of Arab countries in addition to Israel, the tour of the assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs resulted in a Palestinian stance that includes a strategic shift represented by PLO approval for direct negotiation with Israel, indeed on its insistence on this stance, at the time when the PLO used to totally reject this negotiation. If this strategic shift is achieved through the Palestinian leadership's approval of the principle of negotiation, the details and obstacles resulting from it in naming the members will be minor difficulties that can be overcome. The sources said that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will arrive in the region in about two weeks, bringing with him strong pressure on Israel. This haggling on economic aid is expected to rescue the Israeli economy from collapse. It is believed that the economic reformation program presented by Shim'on Peres to the U.S. State Department will be great pressure which Shultz will use during his upcoming visit to give the Israeli leadership one choice: to accept negotiations with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation or enter a phase of economic collapse.

Arab political circles said that three other points, which apparently received initial approval, were clearly presented during Murphy's current tour of the Middle East. They are:

1. Internationalization of Jerusalem.

2. The return to the West Bank and Gaza Strip will only be limited to those who carry cards permitting them to return to the occupied territories. However, those who carry only Arab travel documents, and not those cards, will be given the nationality and residence of the state for which they carry documents.

3. Linking the West Bank with Jordan through a confederation that does not object to the existence of some Israeli settlements near the Jordan River.

The sources concluded their review of four points achieved by Murphy. They are: Palestinian approval of direct negotiations, linking the West Bank with Jordan, internationalization of Jerusalem, and definition of the number and type of Palestinians who will return to the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In conclusion, the sources expressed their conviction that the tour did not fail, as was said, and that it achieved enough to expect that George Shultz' upcoming visit will include a complete scenario for a solution. He has been known in political circles as a man who composes incomplete scenarios.

SAUDI ARABIA

Belgium Foreign Minister Continues Visit

Meets Foreign Minister

LD011216 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1027 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpt] Today His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs, conferred at his office with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans and the members of his delegation, who are currently visiting the Kingdom.

During the meeting they discussed the situation in the Middle East, especially the Palestinian question, the situation in Lebanon, and the Iraq-Iran war.

The visit of the Belgian minister of foreign relations is within the framework of his tour to several countries in the region and before the meeting of the European summit to be held next June; this

summit is going to discuss the Middle East situation as well as the interest shown by the Belgian Government in the Kingdom's concept on the issues of the region. [Sentence as received]

Meets With Finance Minister
LD012150 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpts] Today Belgian Minister of Foreign Relations Leo Tindemans left Riyadh for Amman after a 2-day official visit to the Kingdom.

Earlier today the minister of finance and national economy, Muhammad Aba al-Khayil had a meeting at his office with Leo Tindemans. They discussed aspects of cooperation between the two countries and a number of issues of mutual interest.

'Official Source' States Policy on Palestinians
LD011830 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Riyadh 1 May (SPA) — An official source has made the following statement to SPA.

Recently there have been many statements and insinuations about the existence of a specific posture by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia regarding the efforts and contacts by the Palestinian leadership in order to reach a just and comprehensive solution guaranteeing the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights and legitimate demands.

Hence the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in its desire to prevent confusion and so as not to indulge those enthusiasts in specifying its posture, once again stresses to everyone that its firm and well-known posture on this fateful issue is summed up in the following aims.

1. Constant insistence in demanding the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland and their right to self-determination.

2. Stress on the necessary withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied since 1967.

The source continued: This is the Kingdom's clear and frank posture; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia backs and supports every path that the Palestinians believe would lead to realizing their goals. Other than this, the Kingdom has no right to dictate a specific policy to any state or to impose a private opinion on the Palestine Liberation Organization, and anyone who attributes a different policy to the Kingdom will have it rebound on him.

The source concluded his statement by saying: Hence, the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, convinced of the justice of the Palestinian issue from its first day, will continue its support and backing for the Palestinian people and their legitimate leadership in all spheres until they regain their rights proceeding along the expected path of victory, God willing.

UAE

Deputy Prime Minister Receives Eritrean Official
GF011626 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 1 May 85 p 2

[Text] Yesterday UAE Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad received Mohammed Osman Abu Bakr, representative of the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front in the Gulf states.

Following the meeting, the Eritrean official said that he conveyed to his highness a message from Osman Saleh Sabbe, leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Front, dealing with developments in the Eritrean issue in the political and military arena and the situation in the Horn of Africa. He added that the message also dealt with the recent agreement that led to the joining of Eritrean factions within a united organizational, leadership, political, and military framework.

His Highness Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad affirmed the UAE's support for the struggle of the Eritrean people and its blessing to all efforts to unify the factions of the Eritrean revolution.

PDRY

Sudanese Defense Minister Departs Aden 1 May
GF011352 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Brother Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah, member of the Transitional Military Council, Sudanese defense minister, and envoy of Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan, left Aden this afternoon after a short working visit.

During his visit he delivered a message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from his brother 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab dealing with bilateral fraternal relations and means for promoting them to serve the goals and joint interests of both fraternal peoples, and the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of defense, and a number of commanders of the Armed Forces.

Further on UK Minister of State Luce's Visit

Begins Talks With Ghali

NC011553 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 May (MENA) — Official talks were held here today between Egypt and Britain. The Egyptians were led by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, while the British were headed by Richard Luce, minister of state for foreign affairs, who arrived in Cairo today on a 1-day visit to Egypt.

The two delegations conducted an in-depth review of international issues of concern to both countries, particularly developments in the Palestinian issue, the Lebanese problem, the Middle East peace efforts, and the Iran-Iraq war. They also examined African political and economic issues, specifically that of Namibia. Their talks also dealt with relations between Egypt and Britain.

In a statement after the meeting, Dr Ghali said that the Egyptian and British delegations discussed the European efforts to provide an impetus to the peace process. He said that these efforts were reflected in the EEC foreign ministers' statement that was issued 2 days ago.

He added that the statement welcomed the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and President Husni Mubarak's proposal for a dialogue between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Received by Mubarak

NC011905 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Richard Luce, British minister of state for foreign affairs, and his accompanying delegation this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the foreign minister, and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

The discussions dealt with the latest developments in the Middle East problem and with ways to develop and promote cooperation between Egypt and Britain in various fields.

Departs Cairo

NC020713 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Mr Richard Luce, minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, left Cairo this morning following a 2-day visit.during the visit he was received by President Husni Mubarak and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. He also had talks with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. These talks concentrated on the situation in the Middle Eastern area as well as on the role of Britain and the EEC in giving impetus to the efforts for peace in the area.

Jordan's Armed Forces Commander Arrives in Cairo

NC011838 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1825 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 May (MENA) — A Jordanian military delegation led by Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, arrived in Cairo today for a visit to Egypt scheduled to last a few days.

Somali Justice Minister Arrives in Cairo 2 May

NC020741 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 May (MENA) — Shaykh Hasan Farih, Somali minister of justice and religious affairs, arrived in Cairo this morning on an official visit of several days to Egypt. During the visit the Somali justice minister will discuss strengthening bilateral religious relations with senior officials of the Awqaf Ministry and Al-Azhar. Farih was received at the airport by Awqaf Minister Dr al-Ahmadi Abu al-Nur and members of the Somali Embassy staff in Cairo.

Burkina Faso Minister Concludes Visit to Cairo

NC011425 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 May (MENA) — Captain Blaise Compaore, Burkina Faso minister of state delegate to the Presidency of the Faso in charge of justice, left Cairo at midday today following a 1-week visit; during the visit he was received by President Husni Mubarak. Captain Compaore also held talks with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, foreign minister; and Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. The talks dealt with bilateral cooperation and issues of mutual interest.

Jordan's King Husayn Holds Talks, Departs

JN021023 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 May (INA) — Jordanian King Husayn left Baghdad today following a brief visit to Iraq. He arrived in Baghdad yesterday afternoon at the head of a delegation on an official visit to Iraq.

President Saddam Husayn and King Husayn held a round of talks yesterday evening on the close ties between the two fraternal countries and the ways to promote them in all fields. The talks also dealt with the circumstances of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, and Iraq's readiness to crush any new aggression the Iranian rulers may think of launching against Iraq.

King Husayn stressed Jordan's full support for Iraq in its just battle in defense of the Arab territory and Arab existence. President Saddam Husayn expressed his appreciation for the stance of fraternal Jordan. The talks also dealt with the Arab situation and the need to enhance the joint Arab action.

King Husayn was seen off by President Saddam Husayn; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and several Iraqi officials.

Hasan 'Ali Addresses May Day Mass Rally

JN011950 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpts] Under the patronage of leader President Saddam Husayn, the masses of our workers celebrated May Day Today. The president was represented at this celebration by Comrade Hasan 'Ali, member of the Regional Command and secretary of the Central Workers' Bureau of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Comrade Hasan 'Ali delivered a speech in which he conveyed the president's congratulations to the masses of our workers as well as his best wishes for their continued success.

Comrade Hasan 'Ali said: Powerful Iraq, which has cooperated most positively with all international organizations, headed by the UN General Assembly and Security Council, and with the UN secretary general himself, has given everyone the full opportunity to persuade the aggressor Iranian regime to respond to the international community's will. Triumphant Iraq, in face of the Iranian rulers' arrogance and intransigence, reiterates its firm stand to the whole world that it will not accept any attempt to partition the war and thus enable the Iranian enemy to regroup its remants and obtain arms and equipment as well as foreign expertise in order to harm our people.

Comrade Hasan 'Ali added: We are giving the enemy one of two options: Either comprehensive peace, or comprehensive war. We are capable of defeating the bloody aggressive Iranian regime, compelling it to end its aggression, and enforcing honorable peace on it.

Oil Minister al-'Uraybi Leaves for Algiers 1 May

JN010957 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 1 May (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi al-'Uraybi left Baghdad for Algiers today leading an Iraqi delegation to participate in the meetings of the OAPEC Ministerial Council, which will begin there tomorrow.

In a statement to INA, the minister said that the council's discussions will center on approving the final accounts of OAPEC and its judiciary committee, and reviewing the preparations concerning the third Arab energy conference, which will begin its work there next Saturday. He added that the council will study a proposal for allocating prizes and awards for distinguished Arab researchers and scientists in the field of oil and energy. It will also discuss renewing the service of the council's secretary general which will end next September.

The minister pointed out that he will lead the Iraqi delegation to the third Arab energy conference. The 5-day conference will deal with the prospective demands on energy, oil industry, and energy resources.

Working sessions specializing in joint Arab cooperation in the field of energy will be held by the conference.

Education Minister Returns From PDRY Visit

JN011622 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Baghdad — 'Abd al-Qadir 'Izz al-Din, minister of education and acting minister of higher education and scientific research, and the accompanying delegation have returned to Baghdad following a 5-day visit to the PDRY. The minister told INA that the visit took place within the framework of bolstering existing relations of cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the educational and cultural fields. He also said that during this visit he met with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and YSP secretary general, in the presence of PDRY Education Minister Hasan al-Salam and the Iraqi ambassador in Aden. They reviewed the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and the Arab stand on the Iraq-Iran war.

Communique No 1,821 on Military Operations

JN011735 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 May 85

[Communique No 1,821 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces congratulate our Iraqi working class on its glorious day and proudly recall our brave workers' efforts in supporting the war effort by providing the front with brave men. We pray to Almighty God to maintain our great people's victory, stability, and progress under our great leader Staff Field

Marshal Saddam Husayn. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. In order to prevent the despotic clique in Iran from exploiting its oil resources and using them in the aggression against our country, our Air Force planes carried out a raid on a large maritime target near Khark Island at 0530 this morning. Having directed a strong, effective hit, our planes returned safely to their bases, God be praised.

2. With courage and ability, one of our heroic fighting patrols succeeded in reaching enemy positions in front of one of our units in the northern operational sector. Then, through precise planning and implementation, the patrol opened fire on the enemy positions, stormed them, and clashed with the enemy using all kinds of weapons. Our patrol inflicted heavy losses on enemy personnel and equipment, destroyed the positions, and withdrew safely to its position.

3. One of our forward formations opened heavy artillery fire on enemy positions and gun emplacements in the central operational sector, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Five of the enemy were killed; and one Dushka machine gun, five infantry positions, four observation posts, and one arms depot were destroyed.

4. Our forward units clashed with enemy positions in the operational sector east of Basra. They succeeded, through precise hits, in destroying one mortar, one medium machine gun, one observation tower, one arms depot, and one infantry position.

5. In the course of its patrol duties, one of our forward units seized three small boats that the enemy had left behind during previous battles in the operation sector east of Tigris.

6. The mean enemy shelled Mandali and Al-Shihabi with heavy artillery.

7. More Iranian civilians sought refugee with our forward units in the battlefronts. They were removed safely to the rear lines.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 May 1985.

Commander on Readiness To Repulse Aggression

JN020616 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0534 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 May (INA) — The Shatt al-'Arab operations commander has said that his forces are ready to destroy any Iranian force that tries to attack from this sector. He added that the Shatt al-'Arab forces continue to intensify and develop the various barriers and defensive lines in order to inflict the largest possible losses on the attacking forces.

In a statement on the occasion of the first anniversary of the formation of these forces, the Shatt al-'Arab operations commander emphasized that his forces have made all the necessary preparations to deal with any eventuality or any Iranian aggression. He stressed that the Iraqi forces are now stronger and more capable than ever of continuing the fighting against aggression so that the Iranian regime will become sure that its hostile aims are impossible to achieve.

Mojahedin-e Khalq Reports Clashes in Iran

GF301258 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0830 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The office of the Mojahedin-e Khalq of Iran has issued the following statement: Four days of demonstrations and clashes between the resistance forces and guards took place in Mashhad in northeastern Iran. On Wednesday afternoon, 24 April, over 1,000 people including resistance forces demonstrated in Ahmadabad District chanting: "Death to Khomeyni, hail to Rajavi, death to the selfish dictator."

During the clashes which occured between the guards and the demonstrators on that day and which lasted well into the night, a number of people from both sides were wounded and around 70 people were arrested. The following afternoon, the Mojahedin-e Khalq resistance cells, with extensive popular help, captured control of Ahmadabad District and Taqiabad Square which were being patrolled by the guards. The ensuing clashes lasted well into the night. The number of demonstrators in the period reached over 3,000 and a number of vehicles belonging to the regime were severely damaged. Over 300 people were arrested and some 50 people were wounded by the guards' fire. They were taken to hospital. On Friday, 26 April, there were demonstrations by several groups numbering between 500 to 600 people in Taqiabad Square, and Rahnama'i and Ahmadabad Avenues. They were demanding the release of those arrested earlier. The sporadic clashes lasted for hours.

Slogans and banners of "Death to Khomeyni, hail to Rajavi, and long live peace and freedom" could be seen and heard. According to the latest reports, the same areas were still in turmoil on 27 April and heavy street searches and control of traffic by the guards continued. The Khomeyni regime cut power to some parts of these areas on this day.

[Signed] The Mojahedin-e Khalq office, Paris, 28 April.

King Husayn, Delegation Leave For Iraq 1 May
JN011516 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn left for Iraq today on a working visit during which he will hold talks with His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

His majesty was seen off by his majesty's personal representative His Highness Prince Muhammad, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the deputy prime minister and education minister, the ministers, the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Amman, and a number of senior civilian and military officials. In the presence of his majesty and the cabinet, Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath as regent during his majesty's absence from the homeland.

King Husayn is accompanied by an official delegation that includes Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court; Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashir, minister of supply, industry, and trade; Hanna 'Awdah, finance minister; and the commander of the Royal Air Force.

Crown Prince Hasan Gives Labor Day Address
JN011205 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpt] Amman — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan has asserted that Jordan will not hesitate to support the kinfolk in the occupied territory in order to help them secure their territory and confront the Israeli schemes. This came in a speech he delivered as the representative of His Majesty King Husayn in the celebrations held at the Palace of Culture in the King Husayn Youth City today, Labor Day.

The crown prince called on the Arab countries to effectively participate in a comprehensive program to support the Arab citizens in the occupied territory. He said: We, in Jordan, together with the PLO realize the size of the challenge in the occupied territory and call on the Arab community to be aware of this challenge with all its dangers and dimensions, maintain the Arab identity, and resist the economic subservience imposed by Israel on our kinfolk in the occupied territory. His highness greeted our workers in the occupied Arab territory. He said: We are proud of their struggle and resistance to the enemy schemes aimed at liquidating Arab identity, controlling the territory, emptying it of its people, and seizing it. The crown prince called on the workers in the occupied territory to rally around their labor movement, which remains steadfast in the face of all occupation pressures and measures.

Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans Arrives 1 May
JN011748 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs Leo Tindemans and his delegation arrived in Amman this evening on a 2-day visit to Jordan. He will meet with a number of senior officials. The Belgian minister will also hold talks with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest. He was received at Amman Civil Airport by the foreign minister, the ministry's secretary general, the Belgian charge d'affaires in Amman, the Jordanian ambassador to Belgium, the French ambassador in Amman, and a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

JORDAN TIMES Reports 29 Apr Parliament Session
JN301002 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 30 Apr 85 pp 1, 3, 5

[Excerpts] Amman — The new government of Zayd al-Rifa'i Monday won a vote of confidence from the Lower House of Parliament after speeches characterised by cautious praise and criticism of the new premier's policy outlined in his statement to the House two weeks ago.

The vote was 48 in favor and six against in the 60-member House. Six members were absent.

Delivering a speech after hearing comments from about 30 deputies, Mr. al-Rifa'i voiced a flexible response to demands made by deputies and pledged full cooperation with the House in solving the various problems facing the Kingdom.

Responding to a call by Deputy Riyad al-Nawayisah to abolish the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on a formula for common political action, Mr. al-Rifa'i reiterated the Kingdom's commitment to the accord saying it was the outcome of Arab consensus.

"The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is a great achievement that defined the relationship and joint responsibility of Jordan and the PLO," the prime minister said.

"Our peace efforts are not a Jordanian-Palestinian policy alone but a policy that emanated from Arab consensus reached in Fes," Mr. al-Rifa'i said in a reference to the 1982 Arab Summit resolutions adopted at Fes, Morocco.

He said Jordan's policy aimed at restoring the occupied territories had not changed. "We aim at the participation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in an international conference to be attended by all parties involved in the conflict."
"Separate negotiations do not exist in the policy of His Majesty King Husayn and his government," the prime minister said referring to Mr. al-Nawayisah's speech.

Tackling other issues raised deputies, Mr. al-Rifa'i said the government" will not resort to martial laws but in extreme necessities and in issues touching the country's security and our struggle with the enemy."

On the citizens' freedom, Mr. al-Rifa'i stressed that, "it is the citizen's right to live free....away from fear and worry. He is free in his opinion, free in his belief and work as long as it is a responsible freedom that serves the interests of the country and fellow citizens."

He said the citizens have the right to obtaining and renewing passports. "It is his legitimate right as his right to a birth certificate," he said.

Deputies had criticized the government for imposing restrictions on issuing and renewing passports as well as confiscating passports of citizens.

Responding to calls for a general amnesty, Mr. al-Rifa'i said all those detained in Jordanian prisons were "accused of committing crimes and are under investigation." He added that among those were "murderers, collaborators with the enemy, spies, thieves and groups who were arrested for reasons known to you." The king had issued directives to study their situation, he added.

The prime minister told the House that his government will not resort to issuing provisional laws during parliament's recess, so as to give the House the chance to debate these laws. He said the current extraordinary session of the House will be extended so as to give the House more time to pressing issues.

On the situation in the occupied territories, Mr. al-Rifa'i said his government intended to draw out a development plan which will be presented to parliament for discussion.

He said the government "will consider travel procedures to the occupied West Bank to facilitate travel, after taking security issues into consideration."

He said Interior Minister Husayn al-Kayid visited the King Bridge Sunday and studied the situation there. "Since yesterday, all instructions have been changed," the prime minister said.

On problems facing Jordanian expatriates, Mr. al-Rifa'i said the government will carefully consider complaints from Jordanians abroad regarding their living conditions.

Referring to problems facing Jordanians working in Kuwait, the prime minister said "the government sent a delegation to our embassy in Kuwait and the issue was solved."

In his speech, Mr. al-Rifa'i also pledged to fight bureaucracy in government departments and to facilitate the citizens' dealings with the government. "We will concentrate on institutions and not individuals and we will work towards putting the right man in the right place," he said.

The prime minister also pledged to improve services in rural areas, develop the agricultural sector, education and work towards achieving food security.

About 30 parliamentarians had delivered speeches in which they responded to the government's policy statement and outlined their demands from the new government.

The majority of deputies spoke in support of the new government, but five others criticise the policy outlined in Mr. al-Rifa'i's speech to the House two weeks ago. Following are some of the speeches.

Deputy Riyadh Nawayisah[Karak) heavily criticised the government's policy statement and said he would vote against confidence in it, "After a critical study of the government's policy statement and its principles and objectives .. I withhold my vote of confidence from the government," Dr Nawayisah said after his speech to the House Monday.

Dr Nawayisah had cited four areas where he indicated disagreement with the government: Work and aims of the various ministries, political outlook of the government, its economic policy and its "obsession with security."

On the work and aims of ministries, Dr. Nawayisah criticized the policy statement in a number of areas: Agriculture, mineral and oil wealth, population distribution, local governments, labour, health, education, culture and information.

He faulted the government for not mentioning animal wealth and the "large areas of arable land that are leased to farmers and whose fate is not known yet." He criticized the multiplicity of bodies working in the agricultural sector "without coordination" and the way the government is planning to tackle the marketing of products, as well as the "temporary law" of the Jordan Valley Authority. "The present forms for marketing, with which the government wants to continue, land division and the best use of desert land are all important problems that the government has to tackle," he said.

Dr Nawayisah said "rather than control the population distribution, the government should actually redistribute the population and tackle unemployment problems in certain areas". He added that Jordan's development plans should emphasise on introducing "qualitative changes" in the citizens rather than dwell on building factories or encouraging investment. He called for amending the municipalities law of 1955 so that it can cater for advancing the concept of local governments, and to modernise the labour law in order to involve labourers in the modernisation process.

On health, the Karak deputy called for modernising and spreading health services to all parts of the kingdom, saying that it was not enough for the government to speak of such tendency only when the previous cabinet had promised to establish a "health insurance foundation" in the country and had actually taken measures to realise a comprehensive health scheme for all citizens.

Dr Nawayisah said the new government had failed to define the "basic objectives" of its educational policies "which should be based on the principles of Arab unity, liberation and social justice with deep roots in our Arab and Islamic culture and ideals". He called for reviewing the Mu'ta University Law so that both sexes can study there and all courses be offered, restricting military studies to certain colleges.

Dr Nawayisah criticized the PLO-Jordan accord of Feb. 11, saying that the "land for peace" formula contradicts with the 1965 objectives of the PLO. "There is no alternative to going back to the original objectives of the Palestinian revolution of liberating occupied Palestine," He said. "Successive Jordanian governments have all accepted U.N. Resolution 242, upon which

the Feb. 11 accord is based. What have we so far achieved from it?"

He said the PLO-Jordan accord gave a "subjective" meaning to Palestinian self-determination and left the solution to "what is called the refugee problem" to U.N. resolutions "which give in to the American-Zionist understanding of compensation and settlement and negating the Palestinian rights to return to their land and national independence."

"All of this shows that cooperation and coordination with the PLO, as translated into the Feb. 11 accord, is contradictory to the true course in dealing withe Palestinian problem, and as such the accord should be cancelled..."

Dr Nawayisah also criticised the government's pledged effort to work closely with Egypt, and said Jordan's relations with Islamic and Nonaligned countries should be based on "the common struggle against imperialism." He stated that the Western countries (the U.S. and Britain) "with which the policy statement said we should have positive cooperation are not interested in having equal relations with us. We fully realise that our ties with these countries are but with imperialist, monopolist and greedy powers which are blocking progress from our nation as we have always been their victims, albeit to varying degrees".

On the economic level, the Karak deputy said the government policy would lead to unreal expectations about recovery, and that any new legislation would only benefit capital investment at the expense of the ordinary citizen.

Dr Nawayisah called for lifting martial law and for new legislation to protect civic liberties, accusing the government of "hiding behind a modernisation of security organisations programmes in order to justify whatever measures" that might be taken at a later stage. He called for amending the country's election laws and demanded that the next general election be held according to the constitution.

"After this analytical study of the government's policy statement and diagnosis of its outlook and objectives ... I withhold my vote of confidence from the government," Dr Nawayisah concluded.

Deputy Mar'uf Rabba' (Janin), citing examples of "exploitation and dominance," defended the right of the consumer for food security. He questioned the reasons for yearly deficits and the viability of spending on losing projects or setting up uneconomical schemes.

Mr. Rabba' voiced concern over the high cost of living by saying: "Over 50 per cent of the people in all professions cannot meet their month fixed expenses from what they're earning". He cited rises in rents, water and electricity charges, telephone bills, property taxes, petroleum prices and many food prices.

He called for increased support for West Bank inhabitants, who as he said, suffer from increased rate of unemployment, increased rate of unemployment, increased prices, increased taxes and Israeli oppression, and seizure of lands. "All these put Arab citizens in the West Bank in a state of despair which they cannot endure," Mr. Rabba' said. He cited the demands of West Bank citizens as follows:

— Facilitating procedures of transport from and to the West Bank, relaxing restrictions, and making arrangements to facilitate travel permits procedures for summer.

—Issuing salaries to all employees who were appointed after 1967 similar to pre-1967 employees who received two salaries while the two categories perform the same duty.

— Suspending the utilisation of steadfastness funds in ways adopted after 1967 until now and reorganising the spending of these funds in a fair way.

— Securing Arab and international loans to West Bank inhabitants, through mortgaging real estate in the West Bank and setting up a financial institution for this purpose. This, mr. Rabba' said, is to make up for the crisis resulting from closure of banks in the West Bank since 1967 and "This has its reflections on the various economic activities." Mr. Rabba' concluded by granting his vote of confidence.

Deputy 'Abdallah al-'Akayilah (Tafileh) said that he hails the new cabinet's decision to provide citizens with a decent life and to give them freedom to express their feelings. "Thus, we call on the new cabinet not to try any human being because he believes in a certain principle or conviction unless their beliefs threaten the country's security." He also called for a general amnesty and the release of detainees.

Dr al-'Akayilah emphasised the importance of supporting Jordanian students abroad who, he said, face difficult psychological adjustments. "Our students outside the country are being brainwashed and they are driven to adopt foreign ideological concepts which are distant to our Islamic faith".

In his speech, Dr al-'Akayilah expressed support for the People's Army project and underlined three elements as essential to build an "unconquerable" army: faith, strong and well-trained soldiers, in addition to effective and modern weapons.

Dr al-'Akayilah called for development and reform of administration, especially among governmental institutes.

Dr al-'Akayilah denounced Arab moves towards peacefully settling the Palestinian question through direct negotiations with Israel, since he said Israel does not respond to anything except the "voice of weapons". He said: "We must deal with the Jews in a way they understand and that is war. We have seen that our calls for peace have been in vain, so what are we waiting for."

Dr al-'Akayilah also called on the government to prohibit usury and to ban alcoholic drinks.

Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, is still serving alcohol on board its flights in spite of the repeated calls for a ban since alcohol is forbidden under the Islamic religion.

"Finally, I withhold my vote of confidence in the government, since I do not see any prospects for implementing Islamic laws.

However, I sincerely hope that the new government will interpret its cabinet statement into solid action", concluded Dr al-'Akayliah.

Deputy Ribhi Mustapha (Tuklkarm) in his speech requested procedures to facilitate the movement of West Bank citizens to the East bank of Jordan

Deputy Isma'il Hijazi (Hebron) praised the government's statement calling for proper and stronger cooperation between the executive and legislative authorities.

He called for more effort and care in agriculture, industry and the exploitation of oil and minerals.

He expressed hope that the government will declare a general amnesty which he said would "open a new chapter in relations between the government and the people."

Mr. Hijazi concluded by granting his vote of confidence to Mr. Al-Rifa'i's government.

Deputy Rizq al-Batayina (Irbid) said that the responsible and mature government which we need is a strong government "believing in the people and their invincible powers ... the people who do not weaken in times of crisis ... and who do not bend under pressure ... and who do not adopt the methods of promises and hopes."

He called on the government to curb spending and to keep financial reserves when there is no immediate and urgent need for spending.

Mr al-Batayinah reviewed problems facing the agricultural sector, including the absence of research, a lack of awareness campaigns, the abundance of imported pesticides which he said "have no benefit", the increase in prices of agricultural tools and machines, in addition to the need for more country roads everywhere.

Mr al-Batayinah asked the government to pave the way for civil courts to exercise judicial control and supervision over the administrative executive authority away from martial law and away from the use of the 'defence law' which he said has become "out of date ... and which does not conform with the spirit of our times or the needs of development".

Regarding the government's policy on information, Deputy al-Batayinah said that any information policy should be faithful and truthful ... "reflecting the image of this country and expressing the hopes and ambitions of our people." He also called on the government to adhere to the contents of its statement pertaining to this field.

Mr al-Batayinah asked the government to declare a general amnesty for all individuals who need compassion, justice and reinstating.

Mr al-batayinah concluded his statement by withholding his vote of confidence until he hears the prime minister's reply to the deputies' statements.

Deputy Musa Abu al-Raghib (Balqa' Governorate) noted that the government's statement started by emphasising the role of the citizen and calling for increased cooperation between the executive and legislative bodies.

He praised the government's efforts in the economic and transport fields and its continued endeavours to revitalise both sectors. Regarding large industries, such as potash, fertilisers, glass and wood, he said that these industries were expected to complement the treasury but instead became a burden on the government and the people.

Mr Abu al-Raghib said that last year the potash company lost JD 13 million and the fertiliser company lost JD seven million and he called for a special committee to investigate these companies and to suggest proper solutions to their problems.

He also asked the government to support local Jordanian contractors who he said are now on an unequal footing with foreign contractors.

He called for the reconstruction of Arab solidarity against all dangers and threats to the Arab Nation's interests. Mr. Abu al-Raghib concluded by granting his vote of confidence in the government.

Deputy Fayyd Jarrar (Janin) described the government's policy statement as "a comprehensive work programme coming at an important time when self-reliance is becoming a priority after the experience of an economic recession which affected Jordan and many other countries."

He added that the people need "psychological security" before food security, as it is only through this feeling that a citizen can perform, succeed and show creativity.

Mr Jarrar expressed hope that the government would specifically intensify its efforts to tackle the following issues:

— Facilitation of crossing to the West Bank "as our people need to feel secure and should be supressed and harassed continually by the Israeli occupation forces."[Sentence as published]

— Removal of certain complications faced by citizens when contacting Jordanian embassies abroad, especially in Kuwait as complaints are being received of unacceptable treatment in that country.

— Strengthening the implementation of all measures to insure a higher standar for the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Concluding hsi statement, Mr. Jarrar expressed hope that the government will be able to translate its aims into actions and he expressed his confidence in the cabinet to hold the responsibilities it is carrying.

Deputy Musa Abu Ghawsh (Ramallah) praised the government's policy statement, especially its belief in the freedom of citizens, but called for a total reassessment of the ways and means which were pursued by successive Jordanian governments to support the steadfastness of the occupied territories.

Dr Abu Ghawsh called for restoring good ties with Syria "Because we believe that normal relations, mutual understanding and solidarity with our Syrian brothers are in the interest of the two countries and our common objectives."

Dr Abu Ghawsh said "he appreciates the government's keenness on joint Arab action within the Arab League, and on maintaining strong ties with the Islamic world, Nonaligned and Socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, which have always supported Arab issues and positions." He condemned the U.S. for its policy of "total support for the Zionist enemy."

The Ramallah deputy also called on Iran to respond to peace initiatives "so that all of us can face the common enemy."

Deputy Mahir Farid Rushayd (Janin) thanked King Husayn for his confidence in Mr al-Rifa'i and his cabinet colleagues and said that the government's policy statement to parliament had spelled new and comprehensive answers to the problems of the country.

Deputy Miflih 'Awdatallah (Na'our area bedouins) said that the government's policy statement constitutes a plan aimed at achieving the "noble principles and objectives contained in King Husayn's letter to the new government". But, he referred to the condition of agriculture in Jordan and said he regrets that the Ministry of Agriculture was not doing enough to help farmers through the "extension service."

He said a review of the condition of farmers in the Jordan Valley would reveal the truth about the situation there. The Jordan Valley lacks a well-planned and organized marketing policy and lacks markets for consuming its products, and "what made things worse was the unwise decision to allow West Bank tomatoes and vegetables to be marketed in Amman, because this decision has caused great damage to the interest of Jordan Valley farmers and vegetable producers," Mr. 'Awdatallah said.

Referring to the Jordan Electricity Company of Amman, Mr. 'Awdatallah said the company was established more than 60 years ago and despite the loans this company receives from the government and its agencies, and despite the company's expansion and pledges to extend its services to various parts of Amman, it has failed so far to implement plans which should have been carried out years ago.

"For these reasons and because the company has failed to fulfil its duties and due to constant public complaints against the blunders and exorbitant bills it charges the subscribers, I call on the government to nationalise the Jordan Electricity Company and place its operations under the direct supervision of the Jordan Electricity Authority," Mr. 'Awdatallah said.

Parliament member Sheikh Jalal al-Qallab, (representing the Bani Hasan tribe in the Zarqa'-Mafrqa-Jarash area) described the government statement as conforming to His Majesty King Husayn's directives which consider man as the main element of progress and prosperity.

Sheikh al-Qallab called on Mr. al-Rifa'i's government to pay more attention to rural areas in order to stem migration to urban areas. He said this could be achieved by supporting the agricultural sector, by providing more pasture land and by extending loans to livestock farmers.

Sheikh al-Qallab called for the nationalisation of the Jordan Electricity Company, describing it as "the only profit- making company which is not interested in national development".

Deputy Mohammad Ahmad Salem Dhwayb (Bethlehem) started his speech by praying to God that "He may protect His Majesty King Husayn, who has devoted himself to building Jordan and achieving the objectives of the Arab Nation, in not foresaking an iota of soil of West Bank, Gaza and Golan territory, nor a small stone of our mosques and churches, no matter how long it takes or whatever it costs" to restore the land.

Mr Dhwayb praised the principles upon which Mr. al-Rifa'i's government based its policy statement and pledged his full cooperation to the government.

He said that it is the Lower House of Parliament's right to know about governmental measures to supporting the steadfastness of the people living under Israeli occupation and called for supplying the House with all financial statements and measures aimed at enhancing this support. Mr. Dhwayb also urged the government to reconsider restrictions on the travel of West Bankers into the East Bank, which limit their stay here to one month.

More Speeches Reported

JN012056 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 May 85 pp 4,5

[Excerpts] Amman — Lower House of Parliament deputies Monday delivered speeches before the vote of confidence which Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i won with 48 votes in favour and six against in the 60-member House, the six members who withheld their confidence were Riyad al-Nawayiseh, Layth Shubaylat, 'Abdallah al-'Aqayilah, Ahmad al-Kufahi and Hafiz 'Abd al-Nabi. Six members were absent. The *JORDAN TIMES* Tuesday published 14 of the 31 speeches delivered at the House, and following are the rest:

Deputy Layth Shubaylat, criticised bureaucracy in government departments and institutions and called for a better order of policy making within the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government.

He called on the government to "restore its credibility and maintain its control over individuals who are exceeding their limits of power and bypassing the authority of the government on many occasions."

"The government's influence on the weak citizen is more than needed, while its prowess disappears before many independent institutions and powerful centres," he said.

Mr. Shubaylat said the government is called upon to allow the freedom of speech in the parliament and elsewhere.

He called on the government to define the responsibilities of administratives and decision makers by enforcing a system of

transcribing minutes of meetings in any official session or meeting.

He criticised the government's policy of confiscating citizen's passports and demanded an explanation from the government before giving his vote of confidence. "Every citizen forced to stay in his country without a passport and a limited job opportunity will inevitably rebel against the country which suppresses him," Mr. Shubaylat said.

He emphasised the role of Jordanian expatriates in supporting the Kingdom's economy from their remittances. Mr. Shubylat urged the government to pressure host governments to provide Jordanian expatriates with better treatment and more appropriate living conditions.

On the government's information policy, Mr. Shubaylat called on the government to lift censorship of the written word and to allow opinions of intellectuals to be published without restriction.

"The media has so far failed in fulfilling the parliamentarian's right in making his voice be reached to the people who elected him," he said. "This intentionally or unintentionally has contributed to the political assassination of deputies."

He said the official government media has particularly ignored the necessity of holding meetings and dialogue with parliamentarians to discuss important issues which concern the citizen.

Criticising the press, Mr. Shubaylat said that although two of the three main newspapers in the kingdom are privately owned, with the tight censorship, they look like government papers. "There should be papers to tell the other side of the story," he said.

Regarding the kingdom's security, Mr Shubaylat praised the government's announcement in its policy statement of its intention to limit the application of martial law to issues pertinent to the kingdom's conflict with the Israeli enemy.

Mr. Shubaylat said existing court laws and procedures have forced citizens to resort to tribal laws to settle their differences. "Tribal laws will remain, whether abolished by the government or not, as long as there is a lack of confidence between the government and the people," he added.

He called for more strict punishment of crimes in the kingdom in accordance with Islamic Law. "Is killing a killer considered backwardness?...Is stoning the adulterer backwardness," Mr Shubaylat asked in defence of his assertion.

He said that backwardness "lies in laws and systems protecting criminals more than the society and its members."

On the kingdom's economy, the deputy attacked the previous government's policies which he said were "a direct interference in economic sectors instead of applying appropriate supervision to let the economy grow unhindered." "The return now to concentrating on the private sector in the absence of government supervision will neither be the right solution," he said.

He called for more aid to the poor besides what is provided by charitable societies and funds. He said the 1985 government budget allocated only .0007 per cent of its general expenditure for the poor.

In conclusion, Mr. Shubaylat called on the government to adopt Islamic law in its, legislation, the abolishment of laws restricting the citizen's freedom and the release of political prisoners, and to declare a general amnesty.

Deputy Fawzi Shakir Tu'aymah (Al-Balqa') said that the government's statement expresses in general the people's worries and hopes, but many aspects of the statement need to be reviewed.

Commenting on the subject of public freedoms, he said the government statement does not reflect any departure from the framework of other previous governments.

He said the Constitution calls for the "restraint of authority" not by how much the government sees fit but in accordance to the terms of the Constitution itself, which guarantees all basic freedoms of individuals.

Dr. Tu'aymah said "the destiny of the people is linked to what the government sees as being in the interests of people or not."

He said that journalism should be given the full opportunity to assume its role as a "monitor," including journalists' freedom of expression and opinion instead of assuming a "hypocratic role."

He said 11 years have passed since the last general amnesty in the Kingdom and it is "high time for another amnesty that will give the chance to those convicted to become better and productive citizens."

Turning to the government's economic policy, Dr. Tu'aymah warned against the dangers of a market economy in the absence of tight controls and said that unless tight controls are imposed, "capitalism will thrive and competition will further increase the chances for corruption."

He called on the government to recall Jordanian experts working abroad and utilise their expertise in prospecting of oil and mineral resources inside the Kingdom.

On agriculture, Dr. Tu'aymah welcomed the government's pledge to support this sector.

Dr. Tu'aymah concluded by granting his vote of confidence and that of "my colleague Suhayr al-Husayn (also of Al-Balqa') to the government.

Deputy Yusuf al-'Azm (Ma'an) pointed out that "our policy is based on Islamic doctrines which neither support someone for the sake of another, nor oppose someone for the benefit of the other," whether this someone is a "citizen" or "the government."

Mr. al-'Azm called for the "Islamisation" of education, economics, law, the military, politics, the mass media and the intellectual aspects of the Kingdom.

Mr al-'Azm also said that a secure situation in the country is the foundation for an economic boom and for increasing education and for industrial progress. He pointed out that the country's security should never be "neglected".

Concerning the economic situation in the country, Mr. al-'Azm said: "We are against interfering in the economy of the country under the cover of communism, but we are for a free and guided trade policy which is based on competition for total welfare."

Concerning tourism, Mr. al-'Azm condemned the luxury hotels which offer alcoholic drinks. He said that instead of alcohol, tourism should be linked with Jordan's culture, history and heritage. Mr. al-'Azm reaffirmed his belief that alcohol should be banned throughout the Kingdom.

The educational policy in the country, he said, should be reconsidered. He added that the government should reassess permits which allow the establishment of co-education schools, especially in the intermediate and secondary stages of school education. He added that education should be under the umbrella of Islam, which calls for "proper norms and values". Mr. al-'Azm called on the government to reconsider a ban on establishing private universities and community colleges. Lifting this ban, he said, would decrease the number of expatriate students and would increase the Kingdom's revenues.

The information policy of the country should be restructured, Mr. al-'Azm said, and he suggested the establishment of a higher information council in which the Ministries of Higher Education, Awqaf, Education, Culture, Information and Youth would participate in order to implement constructive plans and to draw up strategies for the information system.

Referring to Jordanian-Palestinian relations, Mr. al-'Azm said that our continuous efforts to promote peace have been undermined. "Therefore, the only solution is jihad, martyrdom and a sound economy as weapons and these three factors will lead to us to Jerusalem," he described his suggestion as the "one and only solution to the Palestine issue."

Mr. al-'Azm concluded by withholding his vote of confidence in the government.

Deputy Na'im al-Tall (Irbid), expressed hope the new government will execute all that was promised in its policy statement.

Mr. al-Tall, who is also the deputy governor of Irbid, praised the government's decision to establish a new ministry of state for parliamentary affairs, saying that such a ministry will strengthen the dialogue between the legislative and executive authorities.

He said the new government's statement was so comprehensive in the sense that it tackled all issues of concern to Jordan.

He stressed that since the new government has based it's statement on individual equality and rights, administrative matters should "stay far from nepotism."

Mr. al-Tall voiced support to the government's new initiative of reviving political relations with some Arab countries. "During the terms of past governments, a lot of political ties were cut with different Arab states," he said and called for the restoration of such relations.

Mr. al-Tall concluded by granting his vote of confidence to the government.

Deputy Dawud Sulayman Dawud (Jerusalem) called on the government to guarantee the basic needs for the success of the new five-year plan for 1986-1990.

He said the basic criteria should be "equality between all sectors of society, facing local manpower problems, which might result from miscalculations, and supporting the Jordanian Armed Forces".

Mr. Dawud stressed that procedures for "East-West Bank bridges' crossing have to be reconsidered" in order to get rid of the negative aspects while maintaining the "positive" ones. He emphasised the importance of reenacting the abolished travel law between the occupied West Bank to Egypt via the Gaza Strip, and said that such a facility would allow Arab citizens to visit their families in Egypt more easily.

Mr. Dawud gave his vote of confidence in the new government.

Deputy Ahmad al-Kufahi said in his speech that although the government has pledged to tackle many internal and external problems, it has ignored the issue of establishing a higher committee for national guidance and a policy for "combating corruption in the administrative system." He said: "These are basic necessities that are indispensible."

In his address to the House, Dr. al-Kufahi, who withheld his vote of confidence in the government, said "citizens' freedom is the most important right which is linked to man's humanity. It is the government's duty to protect this freedom and encourage people to demand it."

He expressed the need for supporting the armed forces, training people to struggle and for solving the economic and agricultural problems by fighting illegal profiting. "We should work to retrieve our funds from foreign banks and redirect expatriate remittances to be invested in development and economic projects in the Kingdom," he said.

On the Palestinian question, Dr. al-Kufahi urged the government to consider the issue a concern of the Muslims and to educate the nation to struggle.

"It is necessary to rear people on Islam's teachings and principles at all levels." He pointed out the importance of giving special attention to youth. Commenting on the media in the country, Dr. al-Kufahi said "our media is the reason behind many negative attitudes that prevailed in our country through the radio, television and other means which encourage evil tendencies."

He called for the Islamisation of education and its curriculum stressing "the necessity to stop coeducation at all stages."

Security Measures in West Beirut, Coastal Road

NC020655 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 2 May 85

[Excerpts] Today the implementation of practical steps began in order to consolidate security and stability and to create a suitable atmosphere for the discussion of solutions to the crisis from which the homeland and the citizens have been suffering for over 10 years now, and during which grave losses and numerous tragedies have occurred.

The first step is represented by the deployment of the 6th Brigade and Internal Security Forces in West Beirut to maintain security, apply the law, curb violations, and prevent armed appearances, in addition to cooling the contact lines, in light of the agreement reached during the Damascus meeting.

The second step is the deployment of the 12th Brigade on the Coastal Road to safeguard traffic and to prepare for the return of the displaced persons to their homes with a view to consolidating national unity and coexistence, and preventing the separation of the population, which Israel is working toward in implementation of its plans.

The 6th Brigade and the Internal Security Forces have begun implementing the security plan in West Beirut in light of the decision adopted by the Security Committee stemming from the Damascus meeting. Fixed and mobile roadblocks have been set up and patrols have been instituted to establish security and stability.

During its meeting at Dar al-Ifta' [the mufti's headquarters] last night, the Security Committee decided to ask all citizens to completely adhere to its decisions and not to roam about with their weapons or in their military uniforms, so as to enable the 6th Brigade and Internal Security forces' patrols to carry out their task. The Security Committee cautioned the citizens that these patrols will pursue those who disrupt security, the violators, and whoever carries arms in West Beirut. Committee sources said that in view of the security measures that are being taken, it has been decided to withdraw party roadblocks from the Beirut-Sidon Road and to redeploy the units of the 12th Brigade on the road as of this morning.

Phalangist Minister Will Not Attend Cabinet

NC011223 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Minister Joseph al-Hashim has stated that for security reasons he will not attend the cabinet meeting tomorrow. He noted that these reasons are not related to his personal safety, but to the safety of the homeland and Lebanese people.

Sham'un Comments on Security, Cabinet Session

NC011305 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil met with Christian ministers in B'abda Palace today to discuss the current security situation and recent political developments. [Former] President Camille Sham'un said that they discussed all aspects of the Lebanese situation. He stressed that no ministers will resign and that a positive attitude is needed to deal with the current situation.

Sham'un added: We also discussed tomorrow's cabinet meeting. He emphasized that the Christian ministers will attend, even if no one else does. Sham'un said: We hope that Prime Minister Karami and Minister 'Adil 'Usayran will attend. We should all remain in order to handle the situation.

Commenting on recent events, Sham'un said: We have to wait. I think the situation will improve and inspire some confidence. He described Beirut's flareup as short-lived.

Lebanese Forces Reject Birri-Junblatt Plan

NC020728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Endeavors are continuing to remedy the various security, political, and social aspects of the situation. Emphasis is placed on eliminating the consequences of recent developments in order to create a suitable atmosphere for dealing with the current issues through dialogue and achieving the higher national interest by refraining from adopting convulsive stands such as that adopted by the Lebanese Forces, which have rejected the joint plan presented by Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt.

It is known that this plan seeks a cease-fire in Beirut, the elimination of the contact lines, the assumption by Lebanese Army units of the task of maintaining security on the Coastal Road and in Jazzin following withdrawal of Lahd's militia and Lebanese Forces, and the return of all displaced persons to their villages in east Sidon and Iqlim al-Kharrub.

'Islamic Amal' Official Calls for Coexistence

NC020952 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 1 May 85 p 5

[*AL-NAHAR* report: "'Islamic Amal': Coexistence With the Phalangists or the 'Forces' Is Mandatory"]

[Text] Ba'labakk — Husayn al-Musawi, the "Islamic Amal" movement official, has stated that "coexistence with the Phalangists or the 'Lebanese forces' in the government must not be considered a matter of choice, but a necessity to be enforced in order to maintain the unity of the country and the people."

Al-Musawi condemned "the assaults on peaceful Muslims and Christians, the desecration of houses, the violation of women, and the damage to property, whether in West or East Beirut, in the southern Beirut suburbs, in Sidon, or elsewhere. Therefore, we consider the injustice done to some Muslims recently in West Beirut as inflicted on all Muslims, and the injustice done to any Christian in Sidon as an attack on all Lebanese. These actions are absolutely unacceptable and would never be done by anyone who fights for noble goals or who professes commitment to Islamic and humane values."

Al-Jumayyil Receives Soviet Official, Envoy 2 May

NC020957 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] At the presidential palace in B'abda this morning President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received Yuriy Serafimovich Melent'yev, Soviet culture minister [as heard] and chairman of the USSR-Lebanon Friendship Society, and Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov. After a 1-hour meeting, the Soviet minister said: We discussed bilateral relations and the events taking place in Lebanon.

Reportage on Continued Fighting in Beirut

City Calm; Crossing Points Closed

NC011215 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Following a night of clashes involving various types of weapons, guarded calm prevails throughout Beirut. Meanwhile, crossing points between East and West Beirut remain closed, except for the museum-Al-Barbir crossing point where there is very light traffic.

'Violent' Clashes Reported

NC011950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] A security source reported a short while ago that violent clashes are now raging on the combat lines in the capital and its southern suburb from Mar Mikha'il to the markets. All types of weapons are being used.

The intensity of the fighting had subsided this afternoon when a new cease-fire agreement was reached. The situation, however, became tense in the evening.

Further on 1 May Clashes

NC011827 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Gunmen from various organizations in West Beirut have broken an undeclared cease-fire agreement along the combat lines in Beirut and Al-Shiyah. Clashes involving machineguns and rockets are still raging on the Al-Tayyunah-Shatila combat line. Sniper fire is being directed at Beirut's eastern quarters in Sodeco, Al-Sayfi, Al-Ashrafiyah, Al-Hazimiyah, and Al-Fayyadiyah.

Attacks against Galerie Sim'an and Al-Hazimiyah became violent at 1800 when machineguns and rockets were used. The Al-Amirikan quarter was shelled by 60-mm mortar fire and intensive machinegun fire.

Meanwhile, Army positions in Suq al-Gharb and observers' positions in Kamil Hotel have been coming under intensive sniper fire from Socialist positions in 'Aytatand 'Alayh since 1700.

Clashes Continuing 2 May

NC020550 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Clashes have continued along Beirut's battle lines since last night. Heavy- and medium-caliber weapons have been used in clashes which are at times violent. These clashes have been concentrated along battle lines in Mar Mikha'il, Al-Tayyunah, Ra's al-Nab, Primo, Sodeco, the port, and the markets. Since 0750, there have been violent clashes along the Al-Tayyunah-Dar al-Kitab-Shatila line involving rockets and artillery.

Various armed groups on the western side of the contact lines have ignored the cease-fire agreement announced at 2030 last night. They have continued to attack the opposite eastern side. Two shells reportedly fell on Al-Bawshariyah at 0910 and Al-Hadath was reported to have come under shelling at approximately 0800. Several RPG's have exploded in the Al-Ashrafiyah vicinity.

National Forces Shell Kfar Falus Barracks

NC011347 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] According to reports from Sidon, the Kfar Falus barracks were shelled today by the national forces, and fires were seen raging in them. The attack was in retaliation for gunfire directed from the barracks at citizens in nearby areas.

In another development, the National Resistance Front — Martyr Bilal Fahs Group — shelled 'Alman near Zawtar with heavy rockets at 0200 today, scoring direct hits against an enemy position. Immediately afterward, helicopters were seen landing in the area and flares were fired.

The Humin al-Tahta Martyrs Group attacked the Israeli enemy and agent Lahd forces in the village of Mlikh with rocket launchers and automatic weapons at 2300 yesterday. The clash lasted 30 minutes. Ambulances were seen racing to the village to evacuate the wounded. The attackers returned safely to their base.

Khaddam Receives Lebanese, Cypriot Officials

Lebanese Envoy

JN011148 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Dr George Dhib, Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami's envoy, at 0930 today. Dr Dhib conveyed a message to Khaddam from Prime Minister Karami on the situation in the Lebanese arena. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam also received Robert Franjiyyah at 1030 today. Talks dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena.

Cypriot Archbishops

JN011938 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received at 1800 today Cypriot Archbishops (Khrisos) and (Nemosos). The meeting which was attended by Sulayman Haddad, director of the Foreign Ministry's West Europe Department, and the Cypriot ambassador in Damascus, dealt with the current situation in the area.

MENA: Moscow Asks Damascus To Curtail Aid to Iran

NC011329 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 May (MENA) — Press reports published in Cairo today say that the Soviet Union has asked Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to curtail his assistance to Iran, particularly military assistance.

The Egyptian magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR*, in its issue to be published on Friday, says that the Soviet demand to curtail assistance, including advanced weapons, comes prior to Al-Asad's visit to Moscow. It also follows a deterioration in relations between Moscow and Tehran and accompanies Soviet support for Iraq.

Oil Minister, Delegation Leave for Algiers

JN011450 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Damascus, 1 May (SANA) — Dr Ghazi al-Durubi, minister of oil and mineral wealth, left Damascus for Algiers today leading a Syrian delegation to the 34th OAPEC ministerial council meeting. The council, which will start its activities in the Algerian capital on Friday, will discuss major projects that OAPEC intends to carry out on the level of the Arab homeland. The council will also discuss the organization's budget, plans, future programs, seminars, and training programs.

The Syrian delegation will also participate in the Arab energy conference which is due to open in Algiers on 5 May. The conference will discuss subjects related to oil and energy, available potential in the Arab world in these fields, and the need to exploit and develop this potential in the best way possible.

Baghdad Execution of 116 Iraqi 'Strugglers' Noted

JN011218 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Baghdad — Saddam's bloody regime has executed 116 citizens, Iraqi strugglers who sacrificed their lives in order to topple dictatorship and facism in Iraq and to liberate the Iraqi people from this facist bloody regime.

The murderous Iraqi regime carried out this horrendous bloody massacre against the Iraqi strugglers at Mosul prison on 13 March. Among the martyr strugglers executed by Saddam's guillotine were: 'Izzat 'Abd al-'Aziz, Yunis Mustafa, Shams al-Din Haji, Jamal Muhammad Saninu, Jamal Muhammad Baquji, Miskin Barud 'Ali, 'Umar Taha 'Umar, Ahmad Taha 'Ubayd, Anwar Muhammad Salih, Shakir 'Ali Isma'il, Ahmad Tahir Artusi, Yasin Muhammad Yasin, and Yasin Ibrahim Ahmad.

TISHRIN Views PLO Reaction to Murphy's Proposals

JN300904 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] In its "Behind the News" column, *TISHRIN* says: Those who are calling for solidarity of capitulation in accordance with the U.S. conditions are aware of the fact that Damascus represents a great many Arabs, even in other countries. Therefore they are aware of the numerous and great abilities of the Damascus Arabs to confront the course of capitulation, its symbols, its schemes and planners. At the same time Washington is certain about these abilities. Therefore, it has resitrictions on accepting 'Arafat's involvement in the capitulationist deal. Hence the U.S. impasse. Meanwhile, Damascus is holding the initiative.

'Arafat revealed this impasse when he exploited the formal [shakli] Syrian logic. [Sentence as heard] Those who heard him equating Washington's rejection, which demands guarantees to protect him against the Arab threats to his treason, with the Syrian rejection of his deviation in form and substance, realized the poor quality of his quibbling when his adviser Hani al-Hasan accepted Murphy's "insufficent" proposals, and his Executive Committee announced that it will receive new U.S. proposals with an open mind after evaluating Murphy's tour.

However, quibbling cannot hide the impasse of the deviants and traitors. Their miserable situation will continue as long as the Damascus Arabs hold the initiative and block the loopholes through which the U.S. agents try to penetrate, particularly Lebanon, with the aim of wresting the initiative from Damascus.

Shamir Notes Withdrawal Does Not Reflect Weakness

TA011926 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening stated that Israel's deterrent image is gradually being hampered as a result of the withdrawal from Lebanon. However, he noted that Lebanon is not Eretz Yisra'el and the withdrawal from Lebanon does not reflect weakness or fatigue. Shamir warned that if anybody tried to implement in Judaea and Samaria the theory that Israel is scared of terrorism, he would pay dearly for it.

Minister Shamir also came out against some elements in Israel who said that the agreement between Husayn and the PLO may promote peace. According to him, these elements also adversely affected the cautious position embraced by the United States. Shamir pointed out that Murphy's visit signaled some negative developments for which we should be prepared and against which we should issue warnings. The foreign minister was speaking at a political debate of the Morasha Movement held at Bar-Ilan University.

Milo Discusses Talks With Visiting French Official

TA011142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 1 May 85

[Telephone interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo by Tzvi Lidar -- live]

[Text] [Lidar] The French deputy minister of external relations, Jean-Michel Baylet, is currently visiting Israel. The French official is the guest of Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo, who is with us on the telephone. Mr Milo, we understand that the talks with the French guest focus on two issues, the first of which is Lebanon. Maybe you can tell us what is he seeking.

[Milo] This morning the French deputy minister and his staff held a long meeting with our Foreign Ministry staff. Various issues were raised in this meeting, among them Lebanon, the peace process in the Middle East, our relations with Egypt, bilateral relations, and Israel's problems vis-a-vis the EEC on the eve of Spain and Portugal's entry into the market — all the issues and problems that trouble us and also concern France. The French deputy minister indeed showed great interest in the issue of Lebanon. France, naturally, is perhaps the country outside the Middle East, especially in Europe, with the greatest interest in Lebanon. The French official expressed his concern over the fate of the Christians there.

[Lidar] Did he ask us to help them?

[Milo] We dealt with all the issues relating to the security of the villages in the north and the security strip in southern Lebanon. We did not touch on specific problems such as aid to the Christians, but we certainly dealt with possible developments in southern Lebanon in the event the Christians there are attacked.

[Lidar] Was there no French request that we actively help the Christians?

[Milo] In situations such as this, France tends not to ask for the help of a third party. In this particular case, France did not attempt to interfere in Israel's policy in Lebanon. There are points on which there is agreement, and others where there is not. The opinions exchanged dealt with the current situation and various forecasts for the future. No possibilities for active involvement on Israel's part in Lebanon were raised in this meeting.

[Lidar] Let us then move to another issue that was also raised in the talks: the issue of the nuclear reactor that France intends, or does not intend, to sell to Israel. It seems to me that in the last few days there have been reports that the French are backing away from this deal under Saudi Arabian pressure. Was this issue really raised?

[Milo] This issue was raised in the talk the French deputy minister held with the prime minister yesterday. This talk dealt with the technical and economic aspects of the deal. The issue was raised, but we did not arrive at any conclusions. The issue is currently being handled by the Israeli and French teams.

[Lidar] Nevertheless, did you — or whoever conducted the talks with Jean-Michel Baylet — not feel that the French are somewhat less willing to go on with the deal?

[Milo] I cannot say that there was a feeling of backing off the deal. We must remember that France stands to get $2.5 billion from the deal. We did not feel that the French are backing away from this issue. The problems are mainly financial and technical. The deal has considerable problems which we are discussing. In any event, we have not arrived at any conclusions or clarifications on the problems that are currently being discussed by Israel and France.

Ministerial Committee Meets on Relations With Egypt

TA011106 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] The issues of Tabah and Israeli-Egyptian relations came up this morning at a meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Defense and Foreign Affairs. The proceedings of the committee are confidential.

Egypt To Participate in Jerusalem Book Fair

TA020424 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Egypt will participate in the international book fair in Jerusalem. The Egyptian authorities have allowed 20 of the most important publishers in Egypt to display their books at the fair. Our correspondent has learned that the Egyptian publishers, however, are not prepared to take part in an official delegation to Israel, mainly due to lack of encouragement on the part of the authorities and out of fear for their dealings in the Arab countries. Nevertheless, two publishers have already announced that they will come to Jerusalem to participate in the book fair.

Two Egyptian Scientists Arrive for Conference

TA020548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Two Egyptian doctors are here in Israel for a planning session of a joint Israeli-Egyptian research project on tropical diseases. Minister of Health Mordekhay Gur and Minister Without Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman were on hand yesterday to greet the doctors at a lunch hosted by the dean of the Hadassah Medical School in Jerusalem. It is carrying out research on the causes and control of certain insect-borne diseases in the region. More from reporter Patricia Golan:

[Begin recording] [Golan] Although Israeli research teams have often gone to Cairo, where parallel investigations are being carried out at the 'Ayn Shams University, this is the first time in 3 years that the Egyptians have come here. Twelve scientists were expected, but only two arrived. Political and professional pressures apparently prevented the rest from joining the conference. The project has concentrated on three main diseases caused by viruses transmitted by insects. Rift Valley fever, malaria — which is carried by the anopheles mosquitoes, and leishmania — or the rose of Jericho as it is poetically called in Israel — which is transmitted by the sun fly. There has been a recent outbreak of leishmania in the Sinai, and several members of the multinational force are now undergoing newly developed chemotherapy treatment for the disease at Hadassah. The principal investigator for the Egyptian side, Dr Sharif al-Sa'id, says he is very pleased with progress so far on the cooperative project.

[Al-Sa'id] This project and the whole concept is of great importance for all peace-loving countries. Diseases have no boundaries and appreciate no boundaries; and whatever is going to affect us in Egypt is going to affect here, and will pose a threat not only here but probably to the Middle East. We can complement one another rather than compete.

[Golan] Health Minister Gur was obviously somewhat disappointed that only two members of the Egyptian delegation had shown up, though he, too, was delighted at the scientific progress made so far.

[Gur] We realize that there were some difficulties — both administrative and political — but we will strive to overcome them, and next time it will be much bigger.

[Golan] The project — initiated by the American National Institute of Health — was originally funded for a 5-year period, and all sides are now hoping it will be extended for an additional few years. [End recording]

'Satisfaction' With U.S. Aid Expressed

NC011649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Political forces in Jerusalem this evening expressed satisfaction with the U.S. Administration's decision to approve emergency aid of $1.5 billion to Israel, and expressed special appreciation for President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz for their deep friendship towards Israel. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the sources emphasized that the administration's decision was aimed at helping the government to continue to implement its economic program, but would not come in lieu of any economic steps.

Growing Number of Refugees Arriving in S. Lebanon

TA011151 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1135 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] The number of refugees who fled to southern Lebanon from the battle areas around Sidon is growing. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that the number of refugees has now reached 18,000. Many of them arrived in Shi'ite villages adjacent to the Israeli border. Our correspondent adds that work began this morning on setting up tents for the refugees in Al-Qulay'ah and 'Ayn Ibil, near the border.

Liaison Unit Distributing Food

TA011349 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1337 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Israel is extending aid to the refugees from the battlefields in Lebanon. Many trucks loaded with food and equipment from Israel have reached southern Lebanon in the past few hours, and right now staff members of the Israeli liaison unit in southern Lebanon are distributing the goods. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports that among other things the refugees have been given 400 kg of meat, several tons of sugar, flour, rice, towels, blankets and mattresses, and even powdered milk for the children, who constitute 95 percent of all the refugees who have reached the south.

IDF Kills 4 'Terrorists,' Captures Another in Lebanon

TA011610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] IDF soldiers killed four terrorists and captured one last night as the squad members were trying to plant a bomb on the shoulder of the road near Al-Rayhan northeast of Al-Nabatiyah in the area controlled by the IDF in southern Lebanon. The IDF spokesman has reported that the confrontation took place after midnight. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the bomb weighed approximately 100 kg and included mines, mortar bombs, brick-shaped explosive charges, and detonators.

The squad members belonged to the Shi'ite Amal organization, although they were wearing Lebanese Army uniforms. They came from Beirut and had been briefed about the operation in Sidon.

Foreign Currency Reserves Drop in April

TA011425 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1352 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] In April, the government injected approximately 148 billion shekels into the economy whereas no money was injected into the economy in March. Israel's foreign currency reserves

dropped by $44 million and totaled $2.86 billion at the end of April.

Nazareth May Day Parade Seen as 'Nationalistic'
TA011347 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1330 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Nazareth, 1 May (ITIM) — A call for the exacerbation of the struggle, for more heroic actions, and a Lebanon-style uprising in the hope of liquidating the Israeli conquest was made today during a May Day demonstration held in Nazareth at the initiative of RAKAH.

ITIM reports that the demonstration and parade, which were supposed to symbolize the fraternity of laborers and emphasize Jewish-Arab coexistence, was in fact a nationalistic event. The masses who participated in the parade carried innumerable red banners and only a few Israeli flags. They voiced slogans condemning the Israeli conquest and called for the establishment of a PLO-led Palestinian state. Among the placards waved by the demonstrators was one saying: "Down With Conquest," another called for granting the right of self-determination to the Palestinian people, and still others maintained that there is no difference between Sudan and Lebanon.

When the demonstrators reached Fountain Square, they chanted "biladi, biladi" (my homeland, my homeland). One of the speakers at the rally, held near "Freindship House", announced that he and his comrades were "resuming their commitment" to fight for the attainment of the national rights of the Palestinian people, and called for a stronger fight against the conquest.

The demonstration started at around 1000, with thousands of Nazarenes and villagers from the area marching from the local high school toward "Friendship House", which is the community center of the HADASH movement in town.

Knesset Member [MK] Me'ir Wilner, Mayor MK Tawfiq Zayyad, his deputy, and local RAKAH leaders led the parade.

Commentaries View Commission of Inquiry
TA020655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 2 May 85

[From the morning press review]

[Text] *THE JERUSALEM POST* believes that a commission of inquiry into the war in Lebanon is not going to be set up, because, as Yitzhaq Shamir has warned, if it is, the Likud would leave the national unity government, and because Shim'on Peres is not anxious to trigger a crisis over such a commission at this time.

Plainly, Mr Shamir does not believe that Mr Sharon, or the Likud, will get very far before a commission of inquiry in trying to blame sabotage by a disloyal opposition for the failure of the Lebanese war. However, this is not the issue. The simple fact is that more harm than good could come from an inquiry over this war that has so divided the nation.

DAVAR writes that the general agreement between the two main components of the government regarding noninvolvement in the factional fighting in Lebanon was achieved at a very heavy price. Today we already tend to forget that the former government's concept of the war in Lebanon was not restricted to the battle against the PLO, but went as far as active involvement in the power struggle in Beirut. Israel has ended its political and military involvement in Lebanon. It must concentrate on defending the northern settlements and border, and must not deviate from this mission. We paid too costly a price for this involvement, from which we are now extricating ourselves with such difficulties.

There is a great deal of logic in the demand that this war be investigated by a commission of inquiry. This issue is undoubtedly of greater importance and public interest than the Arlozoroff murder case [referring to commission of inquiry established several years ago to investigate murder of Labor leader some 55 years ago].

Algeria

Bendjedid Addresses FLN Central Committee Session

LD302234 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1925 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpts] As is known, the work of the 14th session of the FLN Central Committee ended last evening in the Palace of Nations. A number of regulations were approved. In the final session President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, delivered an important speech in which he talked about the issues of development. Here is its text:

[Begin recording] Before closing this session we thank all the brothers for the spirit of responsibility, especially the dialogue when discussing the first 5-year plan.

As for some of the points about our policies in the region, I would like to add to what I said during the opening of this session yesterday. I pointed out the dialogue which continued between us and our neighbors, especially with the Kingdom of Morocco. I said that this dialogue has more or less stopped. As far as Algeria is concerned, we confirm to the brothers that we believe in this dialogue. We will continue this dialogue when there is a will from the others, and then they will find that Algeria with complete fairness and sincerity is open to a dialogue for dealing with the problems in the area, in an objective and peaceful way in order to get rid of marginal problems and concentrate on a joint destiny and the future. We believe in dialogue and we will continue the dialogue confident in our policies and the ability of our revolution to face up to all difficulties through dialogue.

Also, concerning our international policy in general, I would like to explain our international relations policy in general. We distinguish between a friend and a brother, and between the ordinary cooperation for matters of interest, a general cooperation. Yes, but we know what is the value of the friend and what is the value of a brother in cooperation in all fields. This means that in our policies we do not treat everybody equally, but we truly understand friendship and friendly countries, and we correctly understand the fraternal countries, dealing with them through this sacred principle and tradition of Algeria.

Therefore, as far as the other countries with whom we deal are concerned, we take into consideration our interests, not only in the political and economic fields, but also concerning the presence of the Algerian community in some European countries. We also put this factor in our relations with these countries, provided that they respect the pride and security of the Algerian community. If this matter is not taken into consideration, we will say our words with absolute frankness, and I said in several occasions that this will have a negative effect on bilateral relations. The cooperation is not only a matter of commerce. It is commerce and politics and also interests, especially the human factor, or the pride of the Algerian — and we say the Algerian community, [words indistinct] but the Algerian community. We also ask these countries, within the framework of cooperation, to respect this principle concerning the security and pride of the Algerian community. [End recording]

UGTA Appeals to Workers To Support Bendjedid

LD301132 Algiers APS in English 1012 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Algiers, 30/04/85 (APS) — On the occasion of the celebration of 1st May, the international feast of labour, the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) launched an appeal in which, it exhorted workers to massively attend the festivities so as to strongly express their determination and to reinforce their mobilization in the places of work, contributing then to the achievement of all the objectives of the second 5-year plan of development. The UGTA also called the workers to "condemn" all the "demagogic manoeuvres and acts and any act of violence, aiming at sowing discord among masses, and to hamper the national effort of development and to endanger our foundamental options".

The workers are also "to strongly, express their total support to the political leadership, under the leadership of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, FLN party secretary general."

On its appeal, the UGTA recalled: "The 1st May will also be the opportunity for the workers to collect themselves and to render homage to the memory of all those who, by the past, had made the supreme sacrifice for the achievement of the legitimate aspirations of masses to justice, dignity and the welfare".

In Algeria, the 1st May of this year 1985 has a particular signification regarding the important events which marked the nation's life during the past period and the decisive phases lived through by our country and our revolution with the enforcement of the second 5-year-plan of development.

LIBYA

Regular Flights to Sudan Resume 2 May

LD011904 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, 1 May (JANA) -- The Libyan Arab Airlines announced resumption of their flights to fraternal Sudan on every Thursday starting tomorrow, 2 May 1985, according to the following schedule: departure from Tripoli at 1000 and arrival in Khartoum at 1400; departure from Khartoum at 1500 and arrival in Tripoli at 1900.

Moroccan Health Minister Arrives in Tripoli 1 May

LD012015 Tripoli JANA in English 1735 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 11, May 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dr Taieb Bencheikh the minister of health in brotherly Morocco arrived this afternoon in Tripoli. The Moroccan minister, in a statement to JANA correspondent on his arrival, explained that this visit comes in the framework of the Afro-Arab Union cooperation and to follow up the bilateral cooperation in the health field to achieve integration in the field of health services and the exchange of expertises between the two brotherly countries.

General People's Congress To Meet 4 May

LD301414 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The Secretariat of the General People's Congress has passed a decision summoning the congress to convene in an extraordinary session. Here follows the text of the decison:

The Secretariat of the General People's Congress, taking cognizance of the document proclaiming the people's authority and Law No 9 of 1984 on the organization of the people's congresses, has decided:

Article 1: The General People's Congress is summoned to convene in an extraordinary session on Saturday 13 Shaban 1394, corresponding 4 May 1985, at 0900 at the People's Hall in Tripoli.

Article 2: This decision comes into force on the date of its publication, and will be published in the Official *GAZETTE*.

[Signed] The Secretariat of the General People's Congress, issued on 10 Shaban 1394, corresponding to 30 April 1985.

Kurdistan Workers League Joins Pan-Arab Command

LD011705 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] The League of Workers of Kurdistan has announced it is joining the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Arab Revolutionary Forces. It cabled the brother leader of the revolution that it is joining this command, and is supporting its pan-Arab objectives of confronting imperialism and the Zionist enemy.

U.S. Secretary of State Set To Visit Mideast

LD271921 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Dispatches are circulating as the shuttle visit to the region by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern Affairs, approaches its end. Yesterday he had a meeting with the terrorist Peres, prime minister of the Zionist enemy, acquainted him with the results of his tour and concentrated on the Husayn-'Arafat agreement and the direct negotiations between the delegation of the Jordanian regime and the Palestinian right wing and the Zionist enemy. He is expected to go today to 'Aqaba to hold another meeting with King Husayn of Jordan, after which he returns to Washington via the Egyptian capital, Cairo. A spokesman for Murphy has announced that he intends to return to Tel Aviv on 10 May accompanying U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The U.S. State department confirmed yesterday Shultz' visit 11-14 May to the Egyptian capital, Cairo, and Amman within the framework of the American imperialist-reactionary plan seeking the liquidation of the Palestinian question and imposing surrender to the Zionist enemy. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department stated that Shultz will be visiting the Egyptian and Jordanian regimes to hold talks with the two sides of the capitulationist axis, Husni Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan.

It is known that last week Shultz blatantly uttered threats against and warnings to the Arab nation, which rejects the American imperialist attempts to impose surrender on the Arabs. In the same statement he made to a Jewish gathering in the United States, he praised the traitor agents of Arab rulers who gamble on the American role. He stressed the U.S. Administration's total partiality to the side of the Zionist gangs in Palestine. Shultz openly declared that the U.S. Administration opposes the emergence of an independent Palestinian state, and also opposes the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people, and that it will operate only according to the will of the racist Zionist entity.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Tunisian Defense Minister

LD020227 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Hassan II has received the Tunisian defense minister who was accompanied by the Tunisian Ground Forces chief of staff, General Baraket, and Colonel al-Touhami Machta, the Tunisian Air Force chief of staff. The meeting was attended by General Muhammad al-Shabar, Administration National Defense Department secretary general, and the Tunisian ambassador to Morocco, 'Abdallah Slaheddine.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Issues Labor Day Statement

JN010951 Khartoum SUNA in English 0922 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 11, (SUNA) — Chairman of the TMC Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has commended the national role played by the Sudanese workers in the building of the country.

In a statement he issued yesterday marking the occasion of the international workers day, Siwar al-Dhahab extolled the national role played by Sudanese workers in igniting and making success of the popular uprising. Sudan workers had martyrs on the struggle against colonialism as they had their outstanding role in opposing the autocracy of the defunct regime, the statement read.

He said that this celebration coincided with a new stage of constituting basis of democracy, freedom and reconstruction of social and economic aspects in our country. "We have full confidence that our workers, known with their self-denial, are ready to sacrifice for realizing construction, democracy and prosperity of the nation," the statement underlined.

Egyptian Ambassador Meets With TMC Chairman

NC291456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Apr (MENA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese TMC, received Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah today.

In a statement after the meeting, the ambassador said that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab handed him a message addressed to President Husni Mubarak. The message expresses Sudan's eagerness to maintain friendly and fraternal bilateral relations. The ambassador added that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab briefed him on recent Sudanese developments, as well as on issues of mutual interest.

The Egyptian ambassador is due to leave Khartoum for Cairo this evening on a 2-day visit, during which he will consult with officials on developments in the Sudanese situation and on ways to bolster Egyptian-Sudanese relations.

Confers With Prime Minister

NC281705 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Apr (MENA) — Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, prime minister of the Sudanese transitional government, has affirmed that Sudan's relations with any other state will not be at the expense of its relations with Egypt. He also affirmed the importance of Egyptian-Sudanese relations in the coming phase to serve the two peoples' interests. He stressed that Sudan rejects any interference from any source. The above was disclosed at the meeting held today between Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah and Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum Husayn 'Abbas Musharrifah. The Egyptian ambassador stated later that the meeting was extremely good and that it dealt with bilateral relations and their concepts. The Egyptian and Sudanese views on the future of Egyptian-Sudanese relations were identical.

He said that the talks also dealt with Egyptian-Sudanese integration. It was agreed that the integration must be positive and tangible to meet the needs of the two peoples through joint projects and joint capital and it must be free of negative aspects and pushed forward.

He said that the meeting lasted more than 1 hour. They discussed all aspects of relations, security, and integration. He added that Dr Al-Jazuli outlined his views on the transitional period and the goals he hopes to achieve during this period preliminary to the elections. He noted that Sudan's past experience will not be repeated and that Sudan has learned from the mistakes of the 1964 experience.

Prime Minister Interviewed on Policy, Developments

PM011325 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 29 Apr 85 pp 8-11, 66

[Interview with Sudanese Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah by Yusuf al-Sharif in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: There are political tasks and programs for every government to carry out at any particular stage. What, in your view, are the tasks and programs of the interim government?
Answer: There can be no doubt that the course of national action charted by the [National] Grouping and approved by the TMC is, in our view, the transitional government's guideline in the discharge of its executive duties. A foremost task is making preparations for clean and impartial parliamentary elections to pave the way for the birth of a constituent assembly which will draft Sudan's permanent Constitution. As regards the urgent national issues, there is the dismal economic situation. Sudan's foreign debts have reached $9 billion. We feel that the government must as a first step halt the economic deterioration and put the economy on the road to recovery.

Question: How do you view the relationship between the provisional government and the TMC and what are the legal controls governing it?
Answer: The National Charter signed by the unions, organizations, and parties and accepted by the Armed Forces Command clearly defines the duties and program of the provisional government. As regards the relationship and its controls, the 1956 Constitution and its 1974 amendments cover these points. The TMC represents the power of sovereignty and the constitutional and legislative authority, whereas the government has the executive authority. The responsibility is shared by the TMC and the provisional government.

Question: Is it within the TMC's jurisdiction to dismiss the provisional government?
Answer: It has no right to dismiss the government before it fulfills its duties during the transitional period set at a maximum of 1 year, but the prime minister has a right to dismiss a minister and replace him if necessary.

Question: What are the main features of your government's foreign policy?
Answer: We are advocates of Arab unity, African unity, and Islamic unity. We do not support division or blocs. In the interest of Sudan we believe in nonalignment and we cooperate with East and West with an open heart. We also believe that Sudan's interests, values, heritage, demography, and geographical position dictate that we should have good-neighborly relations with all the states around us. These principles, I believe, will also govern our foriegn policy and attitude toward the fateful Arab issues, especially the Palestinian question, and toward African and international issues.

Question: What is your government's position on the question of mending the rift in Sudan's relations with its neighbors Libya and Ethiopia?
Answer: All the causes of estrangement and disagreement with these two countries fabricated by the former regime have now disappeared. Matters will return to normal without much effort and the same goes for the Soviet Union, one of the two superpowers which has helped Sudan in the past. We hope that joint cooperation will be resumed.

Question: A traditional question about Sudan's special relations with Egypt and how these relations figure in your foreign policy?
Answer: You yourself know Sudan from visiting it several times on various occasions. The relations between the two countries are never affected positively or negatively because there are eternal, natural relations between the two people. These ties are thousands of years old and are therefore not open to doubt, denial, or outbidding. Is it possible to put out the light of the sun? The important question, in my view, is how to exploit these relations to serve the two peoples' interests in a positive and creative manner and how to continuously reassess relations between the

two regimes in various fields and eliminate mistakes and excesses with open hearts and minds and without sensitivities.

Question: Why have the arrival of Colonel John Garang and the suspension of the armed guerrilla war which he leads in the south been delayed?
Answer: I think that he will return soon because the reasons for armed rebellion -- to force the former regime out -- are no longer valid. Sudan's door is still open to him because he is a patriotic son of Sudan. We are still waiting for him to join our efforts to build a united Sudan in the splendid atmosphere of democratic freedom brought on by the 6 April movement.

Question: One question persists in my mind. What would be retained of the May revolution's regime, if anything is considered retainable at this stage?
Answer: Nothing at all, I regret to say. It is a bad memory heading for history's graveyard. The May Movement was like a raging bull in a china shop.

Question: Is there any intention of bringing the former president to trial?
Answer: I wish he could be brought to trial with him present before a court headed by Al-Makashifi whom he had appointed to pass judgement on martyr Mahmud Muhammad Taha. I believe that would be the natural course of the bloody scenario he had himself chosen for ruling Sudan through humiliation, repression, and accusations.

Prime Minister Appoints Cabinet Secretary General

JN011425 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1414 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah has issued a decision appointing Husayn Siddiq Muhammad Ahmad as secretary general of the Council of Ministers' Secretariat General.

Prime Minister Receives Unionist Delegation

JN271755 Khartoum SUNA in English 1736 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, April 27, (SUNA) — National Unionist Party expressed its support for the transitional government and promised to support it politically and materially. This came during the receiving of the party's delegation by Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah here today where the delegation expressed the party's views in the transitional government's issues.

Meanwhile Al-Jazuli received a report on the work of the attorney-generals [words indistinct] and the role it can play in the transitional period.

Prime Minister Meets Bulgarian, Kuwaiti Envoys

JN011857 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1707 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 May (SUNA) — The Bulgarian ambassador to Sudan has expressed his government's readiness to give every assistance to Sudan, especially in the cultural field. This came during the ambassador's meeting with Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah. The prime minister and the ambassador discussed the adequate means for developing relations of cooperation between Sudan and Bulgaria in various fields.

The prime minister also received here today Kuwaiti Ambassador in Khartoum 'Abdallah al-Sari', who conveyed to the prime minister the heartfelt congratulations of the Kuwaiti amir to the Sudanese Government and people on the victory of the revolutionary uprising. The meeting dealt with the ways to develop cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Council of Ministers Discusses Issues

JN291852 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1723 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Apr (SUNA) — The Council of Ministers has reviewed a report on the performance of the executive organs submitted by the council's General Secretariat. At the beginning of its session, the council approved the report after making some amendments and endorsing the first session's resolutions. The second session held this morning under Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah dealt with the Bank of Sudan's relations with the Ministry of Finance as well as the memorandum that the banks trade union submitted. The council postponed discussion on the memorandum in order to study the memorandum the finance minister will submit next week on his ministry's policy during the transitional period.

The council also approved the media organs' nationality and neutrality to guarantee diversity of viewpoints until party papers are issued. It agreed to establish corporate organs from the newspapers *AL-AYYAM* and *AL-SAHAFAH* as well as SUNA under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and Information during the transitional period. The council also entrusted the minister to submit a report on this subject next week.

The council also agreed to give the prime minister some of the council's powers regarding individual cases within the framework of the executive measures that don't harm the state's general policies. The council listened to reports by the competent ministers on food and oil reserves and acquainted itself with the problems that hamper the dispatch of these materials to the regions. It agreed to form a committee of the ministers in the economic sector to study the projected economic issues and to submit a report to the council in this regard.

The council entrusted the minister of construction and housing, in his capacity as a man of law and in the absence of the attorney general, to present an integrated concept to the council regarding the establishement of a separate, independent prosecution to hold investigations of the detained followers of the defunct regime. It also listened to a report by the minister of foreign affairs on the results of the Sudanese delegation's recent visit to Ethiopia. The report confirmed the success of this visit.

The council agreed at the beginning of its session today to continue reviewing issues listed on its agenda and determining the number of emergency meetings that it will hold to discuss urgent issues. The council will hold its third session on Saturday morning.

Media Role in Transitional Government Discussed

Chairman Stresses Neutrality

GF290900 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has asserted the importance of the information media bodies in the next stage. He called on the government to ensure the neutrality of these bodies so that they can serve all the Sudan's national issues and refrain from serving definite sides. He added that a neutral national committee will supervise the government information media bodies. This was reported in the interview his excellency gave to SUNA.

Independence for SUNA Sought

JN281009 Khartoum SUNA in English 0917 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 8, April 28 (SUNA) — The steering committee of SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) has stressed the need for retraining the agency as an independent and a national body committed to the national line.

A working group of journalists for promoting the journalistic work in the agency was set up at a meeting held yesterday between the steering committee and representatives of the editing sections. Duties of journalists in the agency and their present and future role in the service of new Sudan were also reviewed during the meeting.

A decision was also made for laying down a general concept for journalistic work in the agency affirming its independence, nationalism and style of work for the different editing sections, making use of the experiences of different news agencies, particularly those of the Third World. This concept will be submitted to the concerned authorities in the shortest possible time.

Cultural Minister on Media

JN301938 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr (SUNA) — Minister of Culture and Information Muhammad Bashir Hamid has reviewed with representatives of the trade unions of employees of culture and information organs the concepts submitted by these trade unions about the role of the media organs. During the meeting this morning, the minister [words indistinct] four demands made by these trade unions: the need to purge the media organs of followers of the previous regime; to reinstate those who were dismissed from work for political reasons; to cancel military surveillance over the media organs immediately; and to give equal opportunity to all of the political forces to express their views through the media organs.

The minister stressed that the newspapers *AL-AYYAM* and *AL-SAHAFAH* as well as SUNA will remain independent national organs under the personal supervision of the minister of culture and information. He also said that consultations are under way to form a national council for culture and information to oversee culture and information organs and to draw up their policies in order to guarantee their independence, neutrality, and nationality during and after the transitional period.

Status of AL-SAHAFAH, AL-AYYAM

JN010953 Khartoum SUNA in English 0925 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 11, (SUNA) — Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Bashir Hamid yesterday issued a resolution dissolving the board of directors of the dailes *AL-AYYAM* and *AL-SAHAFAH* as of Tuesday April 30. He also issued another resolution appointing Mahjub Mohammad Salih as editor-in-chief of *AL-AYYAM* daily and 'Ali Hamid as editor-in-chief of *AL-SAHAFAH* daily during the transitional period. A resolution regarding the appointment of boards to both *AL-AYYAM* and *AL-SAHAFAH* will be issued later on after consultations with concerned sides.

Political Parties, Unions Comment on New Regime

CP Official Urges Unity

JN271034 Khartoum SUNA in English 1017 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr. 27 (SUNA) — Member of the Central Committee of the Sudanese Communist Party Al-Tijani al-Tayyib has called on all those national forces participated in the uprising to postpone ideological differences and unite to preserve the gains achieved.

Speaking to the bulletin of the National Alliance Al-Tayyib said that the party, military and union alliance had achieved the contents of a front democracy and national salvation. He said he didn't agree with the notion that there was a pre-determined and cooked plan for a return to the military rule in the country. However, he said there was a leaning from some towards that option and warned that national forces should unify ranks to defeat that trend.

On the economic field, Al-Tayyib called for cancellation of all decisions on the transformation of public corporations into privately-owned companies. He further called for the rejection of the policies of the World Bank and the IMF, and proposed the convening of a national conference to be attended by economists and politicians to lay down a national economic working plan.

Communist Party Memo

GF010701 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 29 Apr 85 pp 1, 19

[Dispatch from Khartoum by *AL-WATAN* correspondent Ghazi al-Jasim]

[Text] The Sudanese Communist Party has disclosed serious secrets relating to Sudan's relations with the United States. The Sudanese Communist Party leadership has sent a memorandum on this to the members of the TMC, unionist groups, and parties.

The subject of the memorandum, two copies of which were posted in the professors' club at Khartoum University, deals with U.S. military bases in Sudan. The memorandum noted that Ja'far Numayri agreed to a request from George Bush, during his visit to Khartoum early this year, to grant the United States the right to establish strategic military bases in the following areas:

A. Bentiu, in Upper Nile Region where oil wells are found, so that the United States will be able to protect the oil wells against the [Sudanese] People's Liberation Army;
B. Maridi District in the western part of Equatoria Province;
C. Zalingri District, north of Darfur;
D. Bahr al-Ghazal Province.

E. Satellite control and monitoring station in the (Arkawit) District.

The memorandum noted that no treaty was signed between the Sudanese Government and the U.S. Government to construct U.S. military bases in Sudan and that autocrat Numayri did not present the issue to a constitutional institution in accordance with the 1973 Constitution of his defunct regime, to the Cabinet, to the People's Assembly, to the central leadership, or to the National Congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union, and that no temporary resolution or presidential decree was issued. While respecting bilateral treaties and international agreements, Sudan is not obliged to adhere to the individual decisions of an autoract. This should be announced to complete the homeland's sovereignty and to protect this sovereignty. Every official in the Numayri regime who participated in issuing a decision or was silent on such a decision in the national security council or in the defense council should also be tried.

The memorandum also noted that it is the right of the people to announce to the United States that they are keen for the best diplomatic, economic, and cultural relations with it on the basis of mutual benefit and noninterference in internal affairs. For this reason they do not accept the establishment of military bases on Sudanese territory. They believe that good-neighborly relations guarantee protecting Sudan's internal and external security, that balanced and independent relations on the international level ensures Sudan's friendship with everyone. Thus Sudan will not allow its territory to be a base for interference in other countries — be they neighbors or not. This is moderate and acceptable logic which is protected by the Sudanese people's will to defend their sovereignty.

CP Issues Communique

JN020947 Khartoum SUNA in English 0923 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 12, May 2, (SUNA) — The Communist Party pointed out, in its first communique published here on April 22, the danger threatening the future of the uprising, freedom and democracy. It also warned from the remainders of May regime and capitalism, May parasites and the bandits of the state security organ. [sentence as received] The communique touched on the urgent need to protect democracy by enlarging the base of alliance to embody political parties and union so as to be closer to the political power and the people.

The communique pointed out that the party's Central Committee, in its meeting on April 20, concluded that the people have achieved their principal slogan by creating a wide democratic front to save the country by using the weapon of the political strike and the popular uprising to pure despot regime and the restoration of political freedom and the national sovereignty. [sentence as received]

DUP Leaders on Coup, TMC

PM011507 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 26 Apr 85 p 18

[Inteview with Muhammad 'Uthman al-Sayyid 'Ali al-Mirghani, leader of the Al-Khatmiyah sect and of the Democratic Union Party [DUP], and Party Secretary General al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin Hindi by Yusuf Fikri in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] I asked Muhammad 'Uthman 'Ali al-Mirgani: What is the Democratic Union Party's attitude toward the 6th April revolution, what is your view of it, and how far did you contribute to it?

[Al-Mirghani] from the first day of the outbreak of the 15 Rajab, 6 April, revolution we backed it with all our strength, and our party masses took part in all the processions and demonstrations that began before 29 March, that is before Numayri's departure from Sudan. We issued a statement to all factions of the Sudanese people explaining the Democratic Union Party's attitude toward the revolution and stated our view of our country in the coming stage.

[Fikri] What is this view?
[Al-Mirghani] In the political field, for example, we believe that as a confirmation of the statements issued by the People's Armed Forces and of the Sudanese people's demands we should adhere to the Islamic line and national trust on the grounds that they are the most important mainstays of unity of ranks and of voice. We asserted the upholding of three principles, which are: democracy based on the principle of consultation, acting in accordance with the view of the majority and fully respecting the views of the minority and of man's freedom within the framework of the law and of the people's interest; justice based on respecting man, his property, and his humanity in order to uphold justice over injustice, promoting human virtues in individuals and in society by promoting virtuosity and good character through education and with the protection of laws that derive their strength from an independent judiciary; and, the third principle, the establishment of equality among citizens in both rights and obligations.

[Frikri] What is your view with regard to legislation? Do you believe that the implementation of Islamic Shari'a enacted by Numayri should continue or do you have a different view?

[Al-Mirghani] First, I would like to say that what Numayri was applying had nothing to do with Islamic Shari'a. The man implemented laws similar to the law of the jungle. This is not surprising, for what we had in Sudan before the revolution was neither rule, nor law, or government. Rather there was a group or a gang of "thugs" -- as you would call them in Egypt -- in control of the situation with a tyrant power which they called the State Security organ.

What we propose is adherence to the Islamic logic which the nationalist forces have been calling for since the dawn of independence with a view to achieving and enhancing Islamic values and principles. In the meantime, serious work should be carried out with the help of experienced jurists in order to correct the misconceptions in the Shari'a laws.

[Fikri] But this view is quite opposite to what the Muslim Brotherhood believes in and what their leader Hasan al-Turabi announced concerning the need to adhere to Islamic Shari'a as they stand and as they have been applied during Numayri's regime. Do you disagree with the Muslim Brotherhood people despite the fact that you have joined the Islamic Charter Front [Jabhat al-Mithaq al-Islami]?

[Hindi]: I would like to say that as a political party we consist of Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, and pagans. The person who called for setting up the Islamic Charter Front, which includes the Muslim Brotherhood, the adherents of Muhammadan Sunnah, and the adherents of Sunnah and others was Hasan al-Turabi. He was also the man who sought to thwart this body by joining Numayri's regime together with his clique. We look upon Al-Turabi as having taken part in supporting Numayri's regime. He was Numayri's adviser and was deeply involved with him.

[Fikri] Therefore the differences between you and the Muslim Brotherhood are strong and acute.

[Hindi] Our judgement of the Muslim Brotherhood does not include everybody as you would imagine. We have ties of friendship and amity with our brothers in the Islamic Charter Front, particularly the real Muslim Brotherhood people, most important of which are Sadiq 'Abd al-Majid, Al-Habal Yusuf, and Nur al-Day who, with others like them, are believing Muslim brothers who know no coercion or violence. These people too have condemned Al-Turabi's and Numayri's actions.

[Fikri] Which in your opinion are the principal parties that are likely to play a major role in Sudan in the coming stage?

[Hindi] You must know that Sudan has always rallied and still rallies around two major blocs that are the biggest whether in terms of voters or supporters. These two blocs are the Democratic Union Party and Al-Ummah Party.

It is true that other parties emerged in Sudan before and during Numayri's regime, but they are all parties that represent certain ideological factions. I do not think that they are desirable for the Sudanese people; although some of the youth have joined them, they do not represent any threat. We do not expect any party to be third in rank after the Democratic Union Party and the Al-Ummah party — that is, if there were to be first, second, and third — unless some of the small parties get together in one single front in order to have some representation.

But definitely none of the small parties will be second to the Democratic Union and Al-Ummah Parties, not even the Sudanese Communist Party which is now making so much noise.

Al-Ansar Leader on Government

PM011221 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 26 Apr 85 p 17

[Interview with Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Al-Ansar sect and of the Al-Ummah Party, by Mustafa Bari in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Before discussing the recent political developments in Sudan we would like to hear from you about the present state of affairs in the Al-Ummah Party, the political organization that expresses the views of the Al-Ansar sect and of which you have been the leader for some time.
Answer: Historically the Al-Ummah Party now appears to be stronger than ever before. While the party maintained its strength in the traditionalist sector it has extended it to the modernist sector. The party now has more intellectual impact than the ideological parties and during the recent revolution the party was politically and organizationally present more than any other party.

Question: What about the question of the imamate within the Al-Ansar sect?
Answer: The Al-Ansar imam, Al-Hadi al-Mahdi, and two of his aides died in jail without trial. Therefore, it is our duty to restore the dignity of the imamate's position by bringing to trial the criminals responsible for killing him. As for the question of the imamate itself I am now, with the authorization of Imam Hadi al-Mahdi, exercising the authority of leading the Al-Ansar sect de facto. But we will resolve this matter at the Al-Ansar consultative council which will decide the qualifications of the imam to fill this post. All this will be done through consultations.

Question: What is your party's political ideology?
Answer: Our party is Islamic and believes that the application of Islam must be based on consultations in politics and social justice in economics. The application of the Shari'a should be in accordance with a new interpretation that would take conditions of the modern era into consideration and would be receptive toward other creeds on the basis of the Koran and the Sunnah.

Question: Let us now move to the internal situation in Sudan or rather the recent uprisings in the country that culminated in a revolution. Why did you rise against former President Ja'far Numayri?
Answer: Numayri's government committed many crimes which we believe were crimes against the nation.

Question: For example?
Answer: Such as:

Violating the Addis Ababa agreement with the southerners in such a way that gave them the right to resort to resistance. This was a crime. Also plundering public funds and aid given by the brothers and friends;

The dicatorship that prevailed in the coutnry and the opression and terror which Sudan experienced for 16 years;

The lack of national commitment and taking part in smuggling the Falasha Jews to Israel.

Question: All the nationalist and democratic forces in Sudan became allied in a front which called itself the National Grouping for the Salvation of Sudan. How did these forces become allied

on the basis of a minimum program that would ensure Numayri's downfall?
Answer: I believe that the need for struggle against Numayri made it clear to all the political forces that it is necessary to agree on an interim program to ensure the unity of forces and on the basis of which all the problems from which Sudan is suffering would be dealt with. The problem of the south, for example, should be dealt with on a national and not party basis. The same thing applies to the question of development and democracy and so on. Therefore, there is agreement among the political forces in Sudan on the need to deal with these problems on a national level. We need to deal with these problems with a united will.

Question: Are you in favor of the establishment of a legitimate Communist Party in the country?
Answer: Why not? We are in favor of supporting the right of all the political forces to have their own legitimate parties.

Question: How do you visualize the nature of the transitional period?
Answer: It should be brief, during which time the national charter should be drawn up and legislations ensuring the people's exercise of their political rights should be enacted.

Question: Do you really believe that the TMC will hand over power to civilians after the period of 1 year that it has fixed expires?
Answer: Yes, I am confident that the Military Council will hand over power. All the council members have absolutely no political ambitions.

SSPF Leader on Garang, Libya

JN011847 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1723 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 May (SUNA) — The military elements of the Sudanese Socialist Popular Front [SSPF] will be under the control of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], whether they are recruited in the Armed Forces or have joined the people in the national construction battle.

In a statement to SUNA today, 'Abdallah Zakariya, the front's leader, said: We will carry out all of the TMC's instructions to us. He categorically denied that the front had exercised any form of oppression, torture, or force to make people join the front's camps or the Popular Revolutionary Committee Movement. He indicated that the Front was in conflict with the defunct May regime, which tried to harm the Front's image.

He explained that there were contacts between the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA], led by John Garang, and the front in various fields, the foremost of which was the information field. He noted the call he made to John Garang to support the new revolutionary situation in Sudan. He said: We will continue our efforts with the SPLA until our contacts succeed in achieving national unity and in mobilizing all of our abilities to build the new Sudan following the total ruination that afflicted our country as a result of the agent, bloody May regime.

On the front's role in restoring relations between Sudan and Libya, 'Abdallah Zakariya said: We hope to strengthen these relations more, on the popular level rather than on the official level. We hope that visits between the popular organization will become more frequent, and that cultural relations and the exchange of manpower and expertise between the two countries will increase.

On the principles on which the front will base its activities in the country, he said: We are guided by the Green Book, which is aimed at formulating a new society. We base our social relations on the complete respect and recognition of the minorities, religions, and traditions in Sudan, as well as on liberating women and equating them with men in all responsibilities. He concluded his statement by saying that socialism in Sudan's new era will achieve final victory when Sudanese society becomes a fully productive society.

Workers Party on Interim Period

JN291041 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum Apr 29 (SUNA) — Leaders of the Workers and Peasants party held a press conference here Sunday. The party's Secretary General Al-Mukhtar 'Ubayd presented his party's proposals for the interim period which included lifting of all oppressive laws. 'Ubayd said the party believes in the policy of positive neutrality, struggle against world imperialism, good-neighbourliness and non-interference in other's internal affairs.

Muhammad 'Abd al-Hakim Muhammad member of the party's Central Secretariat presented his party's plan for the liquidation of the former regime and the setting of stage for the practice of true democracy.

The Workers and Peasants Party was established in October 1968.

Unions Reject 1956 Constitution

JN301045 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 10, April 30 (SUNA) — The National Organization for Trade Unions and Associations has rejected the 1956 Constitution as a base for governing the country during the transitional period.

The organization chairman, Dr Daf'allah al-Amin, told a press conference yesterday that they rejected 1956 Constitution because it didn't cope with the current political, legal, economic, administrative and social trends in the country adding that it also failed to embody constitutional institutions such as the Armed Forces and the decentralization. The organization, he said also presented the TMC with a draft charter for the transitional period consisting of the basic principles as well as the responsibilities of the transitional authority.

The organization, a league parallel to the Alliance of the Trade Unions which led the civil disobedience movement that ousted dictator Numayri formed after the success of the popular uprising and dominated by the Moslem Brothers who claimed that the alliance is run by the leftist elements. [sentence as received]

Democratic Unionist Party Holds Rally 1 May

JN020942 Khartoum SUNA in English 0918 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 12, May 2, (SUNA) — The Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) yesterday organized a political rally. The rally was addressed by Al-Baqir Muhammad 'Abdallah who came recently to the country. He attacked the leader of Muslim Brotherhood Dr Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi. He added Al-Turabi was the adviser of Numaryi, the tyrant who transferred the Falasha Jews to Israel through Sudan. Furthermore he attacked the Islamic banks.

The political rally was also addressed by Ahmad Zayn al-'Abidin, one of the DUP leaders, who reviewed the resistance of the party to the despotic regime since the military coup of Numayri in May 1969 until the outbreak of the popular revolution. He praised the stance of Libya with the Sudanese popular revolution. He called on the government to negotiate John Garang, the leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA].

The political rally was also addressed by Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi who called for trial of all pillars of the defunct regime.

Southeners in Khartoum Hold Political Symposium

JN011116 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 11, (SUNA) — The south Sudanese in Khartoum "SSK" Tuesday evening organized a political symposium titled "The Current Political Situation and Our Opinion on Cabinet Formation."

At the outset SSK spokesman Dr Lam Akol outlined the causes leading to the formation of the southern Sudanese grouping and its goals. He stressed the southern problem should be considered a national problem of the Sudan and not a southern problem and emphasised the need to reach a settlement and solve it. The creation of a healthy climate to pave the way for reaching a solution and restoration of confidence, dissipated during the defunct regime, is of absolute necessity, he said. While a real needed change must be made manifest at this stage, he added.

As conceived by the SSK, the national problem has its ramifications symbolised by backwardness, finding a democratic solution to it, rejection of the attitude of patronization from anybody and the principle of equality of citizens in rights and duties, Dr Akol said.

Another speaker Dr Peter Nyot said there is a legal error in Decree No 14 which was issued by the TMC. Restoring the unity of the south that was divided into three units by despot Numayri in July 1983, Dr Nyot indicated that the restored High Executive Council for the south has no legislative powers while the Addis Ababa accord of 1972 stipulates the council has both the executive and legislative powers. He also pointed out that the south should not be administered from Army General Command Headquarters as it is a non-constitutional establishment.

A representative from the former Equatoria Region Workers Trade Union Grouping Isma'il Sulayman also spoke in the symposium and read out a message from his unions addressed to the Military Council rejecting the Cabinet appointment of Labour Minister Oliver Albino Batali to represent Equatoria stressing at the same time that the Equatoria Trade Unions Grouping is the sole representative of the Equatoria people and should have been consulted with first. Meanwhile Dr Yong Bure spoke on the economic aspect of the problem linking it with the current developments.

Speaking on the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and its military wing SPLA, Dr 'Ali 'Uthman said the armed movement is fighting for the establishment of modern Sudan based on democratic socialism. He called for representation of the northern force in the Sudanese political scene especially that which took up arms in the south and made sacrifices for the creation of modern Sudan.

The symposium was held in the Khartoum University eastern soccer playground and the first speaker was Dr Walter Kunijwok who at length dealt on the social status of south Sudanese society, Africans and Arabs in the Sudan and racial aspect of the Sudanese problem or the national problem.

Official Comments on Need for Grain, Foodstuffs

JN301100 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, April 30 (SUNA) — More than 91,500 tons of grains and foodstuffs are badly needed to aid the drought and desertification-affected people in addition to 36 million dollars to be utilized in some other needs.

Acting chairman of the national committee for avoiding the consequences of drought and desertification had announced that great efforts had been exerted to avail part of these needs hoping that the shortage would be overcome shortly. He added that contacts with the donor countries were successful and positive and most of these countries have expressed readiness to exert more efforts to meet these requirements.

Italy Extends $20 Million for Famine Relief

JN301433 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr (SUNA) — Italy has agreed to extend about $20 million in aid to Sudan in a first international response to Sudan's call on friendly countries to help it confront famine and drought in vast areas of its land.

The Italian delegation that arrived in Sudan on 27 April and Sudanese officials held talks on several problems and agreed that the Italian program would include distribution of aid to areas that are suffering from food shortages in cooperation with the international organization [as received].

The aid consists of 14,000 tons of flour, 200 tons of children's food estimated at $6.5 million, communications and agricultural aid estimated at $6 million, and additional health aid estimated at $7 million.

EEC To Extend Additional Financial Aid to Nation
JN011817 Khartoum SUNA in English 1718 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 11, May 1 (SUNA) — The European Economic Community commissionary allocated the sum of 35 million European monetary units as an additional aid for the affected by drought in the Sudan. This came in a cable to the Chairman of the TMC Gen Siwar al-Dhahab from the general director ofthe EEC commissionary here today. This aid comes after a previous one of 28.5 million European monetary units granted by the EEC group.

Opposition Scores Chairman, Amnesty Plan
EA301759 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] National unity and the amnesty of Siwar al-Dhahab — This is the title of the Radio SPLA commentary contributed by Lieutenant Colonel Daniel (Aweil) Akol and presented to you by Nyal Deng:

One is really amazed when the so-called Military Council of Khartoum continues to call on every occasion over Radio Omdurman for the unity of the Sudanese people firmly behind their regime. True unity has never existed in the Sudan and under the present system it will never be realized. The so-called national unity of which Siwar al-Dhahab speaks is vague. This notion has been used by previous governments to exploit, oppress and dominate the overwhelming majority of the Sudanese people. The ruling junta at the head of the ruling minority clique still misleads the people through its decrees. Our manifesto has clearly outlined how real unity can be achieved in the Sudan. We fight for equal opportunities for all the Sudanese. We fight for equal justice for every individual in the Sudan. We fight to solve all the political, economic and social problems. Without attaining those noble goals and without satisfactory solutions to those problems genuine national unity is impossible.

It has never occurred to the ruling military junta why it is that power has always to be concentrated in the hands of so few. Almost three-quarters of the members of the ruling 15-man council come from the relatively well-developed areas of central and parts of northern Sudan. The current state of affairs simply preserves the deplorable trend of the monopoly of political power in the country by a minority. This trend is what we must fight to destroy. The masses should never lose sight of the fact that it is their duty to demolish the system of exploitation and take their legitimate right to power.

Recently, General Siwar al-Dhahab announced over the radio a general amnesty and further made an appeal to the soldiers to preserve national unity. Now, what right has he to do that? Where was the junta when the May 1 regime of Numayri violated all the principles and laws on which the so-called national unity was founded? Where was the junta when thousands of soldiers and innocent civilians were dying in the south on both sides? Who ordered those soldiers to fight in the south? Was it not in defense of the so-called national unity that Siwar al-Dhahab sent them to the south? And how he offers amnesty. How different is this amnesty of his from that of Numayri only recently in March? The difference lies only in that the two separate but identical documents proclaiming a general amnesty bear two different signatures. The one in March 1985 carries the signature of Numayri, whereas the other in April 1985 carries Siwar al-Dhahab's endorsement.

Just before Numayri gratefully stepped down for Siwar al-Dhahab and his gang of generals he had declared a unilateral cease-fire, but, in an act of perfidy typical of his kind, he later sent his forces against the SPLA at Jokau. Unfortunately for him the force was wiped out. Now Siwar al-Dhahab talks of another cease-fire at a time when he is stockpiling huge quantities of American military hardware. What is he doing with military assistance when people are starving in the country? We know very well that despite Siwar al-Dhahab's talk of peace and dialogue he is preparing himself for war. We are not going to let him have his way.

However, we shall continue to caution him against the hazards of clinging to power. He must hand it over to people in accordance with the 9th April statement by the leader of the SPLA-SPLM. The people are the rightful owners of that power he has usurped, so he must give it back to them. Nothing less than that will solve the problems of the masses. The cease-fire he has announced will not solve their problems. The fact that the Council of Ministers he has set up takes directive from him obviously means that the power is not in the hands of the people.

If Siwar al-Dhahab's government was genuinely on the side of the people, why has he not tried up to now the corrupt and wicked ministers of the previous regime? Why is it that Siwar al-Dhahab has not even acknowledged that Numayri had ruthlessly exploited and oppressed his own people? It was very easy for Siwar al-Dhahab to take part in the process of the speedy formation of Shari'a courts and the erection of inconceivably hideous devices at Kober Prison to convict and execute or chop off the limbs of innocent and helpless citizens. Yet it has proved amazingly difficult for him to put behind bars a bunch of ex-members of the 1st May regime who could not flee the country to avoid the wrath and vengeance of the people. The masses had to exert relentless pressure on Siwar al-Dhahab before he gave in to their demand to have those people arrested. However Siwar al-Dhahab's tricks will not mislead anybody.

What our revolutionary leader, Col Dr John Garang, stated in his 9th April speech about the hyena always remaining a hyena no matter what clothes he wears is indeed true. The junta is singing the same tune as that of the previous regime. Its slogans are the very ones people have become sick of, namely national unity, general amnesty, cease-fire and the like. The regime without shame seems bent on continuing its game of deception.

We have made it clear to all junior officers, NCO's and soldiers of the Sudanese Army that they are the victims of the regime's ploys and adventurism. The so-called cease-fire of course is nothing but one of the usual tricks aimed at creating the illusion that a final solution is just around the corner with the result that the system succeeds in buying at the expense of the poor people who have to swallow their pride and helplessly watch the country being plundered before their own eyes.

The people must stand firmly against the junta which refuses to give them their power. Col Dr John Garang has already identified the friends and allies of the people as the professional trade unions, patriotic revolutionary officers and all progressive forces. The people should wage their struggle hand in hand with these groups under the leadership of the SPLA-SPLM. There is no need for the people to tolerate the present system, because even now it is plotting to betray them.

It is well known that the SPLA-SPLM is fighting for justice, equality and unity for the whole Sudan. The present military administration appeals to the people to permit it to hold power for some time, ostensibly for the people's good but in real fact so that its members could complete building flats and stores in the remaining parts of Madinat al-Riyad. Our people have to go to their places of work at times on foot because of unavailability of transport, but the ruling minority clique members ride in Mercedes and Volvo cars. The people sleep in tukuls [huts] and mud houses at the time when the few who oppress them continue to enjoy the comfort of villas and modern apartments both inside and outside this country. For how long do the oppressed masses have to put up with exploitation and injustice? For how long are the people going to defend the robbers in power? It is ther sacred duty to remove them and with the full weight of the SPLA behind them the time is now fully ripe.

The revolutionary leader of the SPLA-SPLM, Col Dr John Garang, told the masses in his recent historic statement of 9th April that they should finish with the body of the monster whose head had been cut off and that there was no reason at all to fear the lifeless body of the monster. [Words indistinct] that with the protracted armed struggle of the SPLA beside the people the task had now neared its completion, so they should step up their struggle against the tyranny of the minority.

The junta and its lies will have to be swept off. It talks of economic reforms. Meanwhile, those who wrecked the economy are not only walking freely in the streets of Khartoum but some have also been elevated by being appointed in the government. The vicious circle in which the country's economy is locked can only be broken if the people seize power and exercise it to establish a united socialist Sudan in which justice and equality will prevail for all. The people should always remain assured of the unshakeable commitment of the SPLA-SPLM to their cause.

SPLA Radio: Siwar al-Dhahab Should Be Overthrown

EA291647 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Commentary by Major Alfred Lado Gore of the SPLM's Political Affairs Committee: "Let Us Intensify the Struggle Against the Reactionary Military Junta of Siwar al-Dhahab"]

[Text] It is well known that the current repressive military junta of Siwar al-Dhahab came to power by means of brute force, (?integrated) evasion and subterfuges. Its hypocritical call for national reconciliation and peace does not stem from a sincere respect for the life and the rights of the Sudanese people. The position of the junta reflects the fact that under the genocidal regime of Numayri, the repression was so intense and savage that it aroused worldwide condemnation from governments. international organizations and democratic, humanitarian and religious organizations. Hence, the military takeover in our country represents a readjustment in the scheme of power and the junta's internal policy. It is an attempt to present the appearance of a liberalization so that it can attract foreign aid and justify the continued suppression of the people and their revolutionary movement guided by the SPLA-SPLM.

It is important, therefore, to understand that the new military rulers who yesterday were the executioners and torturers of the people cannot adopt a patriotic stand and participate in a new economic and political order. They exist not to defend our national sovereignty and security but to prevent the social and economic changes that the Sudanese working people so urgently need. That is why the new military junta has now formed an infamous alliance with the West's reactionary elements, who are notorious for their exceptionally ardent support of sectarianism, national chauvinism and opportunism.

Behind a screen of provisional government, Siwar al-Dhahab's junta has appointed partisans of the old regime to the key positions and has already begun to hinder in every way the revolutionary initiative of mass action and the seizure of power by the people, which is the sole guarantee of the real success of the Sudanese revolution.

Up to now, this military junta is not laying a finger on the bloody generals who commanded the entire repressive state machinery that systematically carried out massacres of workers, peasants, students and intellectuals. Nor does it even contemplate starting an investigation into and making public the activities of the monopolist financial organizations or instituting control over them. Instead, it has wholeheartedly welcomed the starvation economic plan drawn up by the IMF, which guarantees the unlimited export of profits, an advantage the IMF does not have in most other countries.

It is not accidental therefore that the key positions in the new junta are held by the ultra-rightists and supporters of the exploitative system in our country to create conditions for the free movement of capital in the country.

For all these reasons, Siwar al-Dhahab's junta does not deserve the confidence of the Sudanese working people because it offers no solution to the national question, that is it has taken no real steps to put an end to the perpetual oppression and exploitation of our people. On the contrary, the new military junta has confirmed the old policies of Numayri's neo-fascism, which for over 1 and 1/2 decades robbed and oppressed us.

Now the only way out is through popular war. A people cannot be manipulated. It is they who will decide their own future. As revolutionists we are committed to the overthrow of the neo-colonial junta of Siwar al-Dhahab.

No generals and no matter whatever massive support they get can avoid the reality of an entire people determined to liberate itself. Whatever the barriers and whatever the price, victory is certain and the struggle continues.

SPLA Radio Cites Criticism of Interior Minister

EA020734 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Here is Radio SPLA English translation of the statement issued by the police force in which they strongly express their disapproval of the appointment of 'Abbas Badani as minister of interior.

The Sudanese national political struggle, which culminated in the glorious April revolution, and the police force in particular, have suffered a serious setback, tantamount to complete disgrace, by the appointment of the former chief of police, 'Abbas Badani, as minister of interior in the present government. It is a well-known fact that the position of minister of interior constitutes the cornerstone of any democratic system and we would be expected to pin high hopes on the person of the minister to combat corruption that has been so rampant under the May regime.

However, the selection of 'Abbas Badani for that job came as a total disappointment. He has been so deeply involved in corruption, to the extent that this fact was quite common knowledge even outside the sphere of police work. Everybody knows that 'Abbas Badani had been appointed by Numayri as general inspector of police at a time when his self-esteem and dignity were completely eroded by the notorious drug scandal in which he was implicated.

Vis-a-vis this we, in the police force, felt extremely embarrassed to afford some sort of explanation whenever asked about our chief's involvement in that matter. Following that scandal, the appointment of 'Abbas Badani as inspector general of the police force came contrary to all reasonable expectations since it had become clearly evident that he would either be pensioned off or assigned to the dock. Amazingly, Numayri, who deliberately desired to humiliate the police, simply imposed 'Abbas Badani on them.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the story, we here would like to restate the facts:

'Abbas Badani, the current interior minister, who at the time as commissioner of police in the national capital, had flagrantly committed a gross act of abuse of authority when he intervened to protect a certain Muhammad al-Shami al-Nur. Muhammad al-Shami al-Nur, pursuant to information lodged with the police at the eastern police station on 20 October 1983 and registered as No 89/93 was charged with contravening the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, on account of the fact that he had dealt in and smuggled narcotics between the Sudan and Saudi Arabia. Due to the intervention of 'Abbas Badani in the issue and the integrity of the police officer who had conducted the police investigation of the complaint against the accused, Muhammad al-Shami al-Nur, the case finally came before the district prosecution attorney's office. The latter accordingly lodged the complaint, No 2A4/83 against police general 'Abbas Badani and a warrant for his arrest was duly issued.

In a bid to restrain execution of the warrant, the police HQ appealed against the action but Justice Sirr al-Khatim Majid of the Court of Appeal ruled that the procedures that had been adopted against the accused, 'Abbas Badani, were in conformity with the law and that his arrest should be effected. At the end this decision was contested when another appeal was made to the Supreme Court. But once more, Dr (Musad), the Supreme Court judge, who entertained the appeal, upheld the findings of both the court of first incident and the Court of Appeal and issued a third warrant of arrest. At this point, when it became clear that all the possible legal alleys that could shield 'Abbas Badani from the law had been exhausted, Numayri came in and by presidential decree appointed the culprit as inspector general of police.

Gentlemen: It was the new minister of interior himself and no other person who conceived the plan to seal Khartoum on April 6th until Numayri re-entered the country. It was he himself who had given out directives for the taking of national repressive measures against the people and it was the very 'Abbas Badani today who had come up with the noble idea quite unprecedented in the history of the police force that police officers take an oath before going out to break up demonstrations in the streets. This he ordered when he realized that the police whose sympathies clearly lay with the people has been deliberately refraining from being tough with the demonstrators to the extent of permitting them to do as they believed. This patriotic stand by the political force deserved full praise. The actions of 'Abbas Badani we have cited are only a few examples of his many other shortcomings we know of but which we need not discuss here.

Dear revolutionaries: The masses of our people have forcefully demonstrated their rejection of the appointment of 'Abbas Badani, when they intercepted him on his way to the General HQ of the Armed Forces, insulted and physically assaulted him and ripped off his shoulders his ranks insignia. This they did not because 'Abbas Badani was a member of the police force but because he was a corrupt individual. Indeed on several occasions those very people carried members of the police over their heads to show their gratitude to the police and praise for their efforts in defence of the peoples interest.

The appointment of 'Abbas Badani as minister of interior is a terrible blow to the police force and an act of disgrace to the revolution and the people. His true place is either his home or the dock but not a ministerial portfolio.

Dear revolutionaries: We would like to warn against the consequences of segregation whether intended or otherwise. It is of vital importance to speak firmly together in such difficult circumstances and the people who have composed the April revolution must make their clear say in this matter and finally the national alliance must play its crucial role in the purge of 'Abbas Badani and the like from their positions. Long live the police. Long live the struggle of the Sudanese people.

[Signed] Executive Committee of the Police Association, 22 April 1985

ETHIOPIA

Chairman Mengistu Addresses Nation on May Day

EA012014 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0627 GMT 1 May 85

[May Day speech delivered in Addis Ababa's Revolution Square by Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam — live]

[Text] Dear workers of Revolutionary Ethiopia, peasants, the working mass, members of our revolutionary armed forces who are deployed on all fronts for the security and dignity of our motherland, our respected guests and dear comrades: This is the 11th time we have celebrated officially the International Workers' Day since our revolution has transferred us into a new historical stage and enabled us to stand with forces who stood for the security, equality and prosperity of mankind.

As it has been always in the past, we are celebrating this day with special feeling. In the past, we celebrated the occasion with satisfaction because of the victories we achieved, and with a feeling of regret due to the injustice that has been perpetrated upon us. Today's celebration is one that reflects various feelings. On the one hand we have achieved great satisfaction due to the achievement of the party leadership which is aimed at enabling our society to reach its objectives; on the other, the natural problem which is evident in our country on a scale which has been far greater than ever before has badly wounded our conscience. Even though we have mixed feelings because of these situations, we are in a position to combat the problem reliably through the decisive leadership of our party. Hence we have spiritual satisfaction.

Contrary to the wishes and acta of our enemies in all corners of the world, we are on our way, not only solving the temporary problemns but moving towards permanent existence and progress in development, thanks to the leading struggle of the true children of revolutionary Ethiopia and through the spiritual strength and concerted efforts of our people.

On this occasion, we express our gratitude to those who have stood and are standing by our side for the achievements we have made and for the future realization of our objectives. It has enabled us to conduct hand-to-hand combat with an organized system and to struggle with the natural problem which is evident in our country, a problem which has similarly affected most of the population in any part of the world today.

Even though it is well known that unity is force, the concerted efforts of our party, government, people and the whole community in general, as an organized force through a systematic activity, is internationally exemplary. Our ability to coordinate our national capacity without affecting the activites of our daily lives, the saving of lives of many compatriots and resettling about 400,000 compatriots in fertile areas of our country and bringing them to a better life, is a great action or popular victory which cannot be viewed lightly by any measure and whose satisfaction cannot be denied. When we look at all this in line with the multipronged attack of our enemies, it is a real example of the mystery that a conscious and organized people can achieve.

The working mass of Ethiopia, even though our just obejctive is faced with repeated and double obstacles — and since we have stood with the motto of "a days freedom is better than eternal slavery," and since we have stood with decisiveness — we are in the process of striding towards our permanent development objective at the same time as we combat our temporary problems. Since we are striding for a better victory in the revolutionary process, the realization of our objective is undeniable.

As is known, the basic objective of our revolution was and is to get rid of the shameful heritage of backwardness which is the result of the double oppression and exploitation by imperialism and feudalism, and to give our people justice and prosperity. Hence, the radical popular actions taken up to now are tangible evidence. But our willingness to translate our popular objectives into action with the desired extent and speed cannot be determined through our willingness alone, but through our prevailing situations. Therefore we could not stride according to our wish.

Our struggle was not only with backwardness already known and which we decided to get rid of, but there was no time to rest from defending against the direct attacks of our enemies who are (?tarnishers) of the truth of history.

To contain the natural problem is another front for struggle which must be given great attention. The struggle was complicated and since we did not have ability and strength, it was seen how much effort was needed to organize this in practice. In general, due to the objective reality of our country and the special nature of the historical situation at the time, the struggle which we were forced to face became complex. However, since our aim is to make the people's objective a reality by practical participation, there is no force which can stop us in our revolutionary stride.

Beloved workers, the correctness of the direction we have chosen, to live a life free of poverty and all kinds of problems and protect our national pride by achieving national progress, is unquestionable. No one can deny that our nationalizing land, great economic institutions and infrastructures, our organizing the people so that they can be beneficiaries of the gains, our making the equality of nationalities respected, our making known by law the equality of sexes and freedom of religion — these have created a favorable situation for social progress.

It is true, clear and not arguable that we did not properly use this favorable situation and we did not achieve the results we wanted. For this reason, in line with the call of the 9 March address and resolutions of our party's second regular meeting, it is expected of all of us to stand with determination for the greatness of our country and our people, in addition to standing for our personal homes and life.

At this juncture one of the fundamental issues which calls for sufficient understanding is the situation whereby the supply and variety of food is decreasing while its cost is increasing. This point has sometimes been used as a means of comparison between the revolutionary period with that of the outdated era of the feudal

system. When the situation is seen only superficially it may seem to be a mystery.

Basically one of the main reasons is the drought which we have been combating continuously, and which has reached a stage beyond our national capacity — but the problem cannot be attributed only to this. If we take teff [staple Ethiopian grain], which people in our country and especially the majority of urban residents have grown accustomed to, we can see that although drought has contributed towards the shortage of this grain and its escalating cost, there are also other contributing factors.

During the feudal era the peasant was forced to tighten his belt and cultivate this difficult grain, which required great efforts so as to satisfy the desire of his feudal masters. It is recalled that the peasant used to produce a vast supply of teff in order to satisfy the financial desires of the feudalists. On the other hand, because the peasant has been freed from serfdom he is not forced to cultivate this very tiring crop in the amount required, nor does he need to tighten his belt so as to supply others.

Although the crop is being supplied, at a higher cost, it should not be forgotten that our population increase has also contributed to the decrease in its supply. It is also clear that the increase in the cost of fuel which makes transportation and the like more expensive has aggravated the problem.

The traders who use these situations as an excuse and who do not care for the people and their country, but only seek profit and create grievances among the people is known to all. The fact that the inhuman acts by these traders in their effort to make an undeserved profit from the basic necessities of the community; the fact that this act by these traders, who give priority to their private interests instead of the national dignity and survival of the people, has not been corrected, is an issue which cannot be forgiven at all and which calls for the people's judgement once and for all. [Applause]

Concerning food in particular, it is not a secret that these traders, under the cover of darkness, speculate on the survival of their compatriots by collaborating with some weak peasants in some areas. While the majority of the peasants have been the supporting pillar of the revolution and even paid noble sacrifices in the defense of the boundaries of their motherland, it is regrettable that in some places some of the peasants have bowed down for a pitiful and very small amount of temporary benefits. In general, unless these greedy merchants and their collaborators who are the main cause of this situation refrain from their acts, they should realize that they will not be overlooked. It is undeniable that the peasant who grasped his freedom through the revolution and has the responsibility of feeding his compatriots has the right to wish that his needs for various goods and the like should be satisfied. Nevertheless, the fact that some dietary requirements have not been satisfied today, as was the case before, should not cast doubt on the freedom the peasant has achieved through the revolution. In order to solve the problems we should either create conditions for producing enough teff, or if this is not possible then we should produce enough of a substitute crop or change our eating habits so that it conforms with the crop which we can supply in abundance — and we should look jointly for the solution.

Even though we took teff as an example, we should realize that we need to take into consideration other factors which hinder us from satisfying our needs, and we should view this from various sides. For our needs to be met all of us should carry out our respective responsibilities and work for the abundant supply of produce, and for proper organization and exchange. Otherwise merely longing for consumer goods where there is no production will not lead us anywhere. In addition to this, unless we tightly control individualists running around for super profits, and put our aims and general lifestyle in line with the tangible situation, we cannot free ourselves easily from this problem.

Talking about problems or echoing the enemy's false propaganda will not lead to solving problems. The solution is in carrying out in a strengthened manner our work efforts and defending the dignity of the motherland, both of which we have embarked on in rural and urban areas, and we are bringing this to its conclusion.

Working people of Ethiopia: As proven in history, social development is not only (?heroic) but is also the result of a great struggle. In particular, for a people who do not have significant [word indistinct] the sacrifices required for laying the necessary foundation for [word indistinct] is very difficult. Even though imperialists, who built their economy on the slave trade, plundering, colonialism, neo-colonialism and in general on an atrocious oppression and exploitation, try to criticize the socialist aim we are struggling for, history and the world situation proves that socialism is the sole means of struggle for development. On the other hand, no matter how imperialists and their followers want to confuse people, it is imperialism which is the cause of the suffering and agony of peoples.

Imperialism is the cause of people's suffering and agony. It is under imperialism, and not under socialism, that people have been robbed of their wealth and have suffered as colonies. Regarding Africa in particular, exactly 100 years ago the forces of imperialism and not forces of socialism officially sat in front of a map and negotiated the division of our continent among them. It was the imperialists and not socialists who robbed the people of Africa of their freedom and forced them to rise for liberation. It is imperialists and not socialists who are currently carrying out massacres in South Africa, which will never be forgiven by history, in order to preserve their interests.

It is impossible to detail all of the atrocities being carried out by imperialists, directly or indirectly, by force or covertly, to prevent people from deciding their own destiny. However, their true deeds are not concealed from history. The fact that they try to deceive, by appearing concerned about the people, through skillful propaganda, in addition to revealing their deceitful nature, also indicates their contempt for the people's ability, their comprehension and their skill.

In order to realize their secret aspirations and deceive people, it is their usual method to use their own citizens, those who are the imperialists lackeys, their own language and similar methods.

Regarding revolutionary Ethiopia today, they are denigrating our settlement program, testing our country's unity. Their agents are bleeding our people who are withstanding natural calamities,

negatively interpreting our steps which are exemplary on any scale — to live within our means while constructing our country at the same time — and in general opposing all our good efforts so that we will not be free from being a recipient. Therefore, it is futile to remain (?silent) [word indistinct] while they are attempting to appear sympathetic to our people.

Today when the Ethiopian people, who were [words indistinct], have developed their consciousness it is extremely futile to say that they will kneel to the we-know-what-is-good-for-you campaign of the enemies. The broad masses of Ethiopia will, as yesterday, today and tomorrow extend their hand of peace to those who approach them in peace. To those who are aggressive they will not give themselves up for fear of sacrifices. As their forefathers have not bequeathed them memories of accepting shame, they will not pass on the unhealing scar of servitude in their history.

Revolutionary Ethiopia sincerely believes that it is possible to coexist peacefully, not only with those who have the same aims, but also with governments, near and far, which promote a different political system, and cooperate for the common good.

In this respect and based on this fundamental policy of foreign relations, which is not just a policy of avoiding war and destruction, Ethiopia will not hesitate to make her contribution to develop economic and cultural relations based on equality and sincerity. In this respect in particular, we give our neighbors special regard. As our region is one that is at the forefront in world politics, high regard is given to relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and its neighbors.

While we support the declaration by the newly-formed administration in Sudan recently that it desires to improve relations between our two countries, in view of the fact that the solution for implementing this is to stop the injustices that have been perpetrated against our country from that side, we shall await their implementation of this.

Numayri's administration, which has been ousted from power, had been facilitating the slicing off of the northern part of our motherland by making the Sudanese people the stepping-stones and hideout for the secessionists. Its downfall has proved that it had also been betraying the trust of the Sudanese people by serving as a tool for imperialism and reaction.

It is crucial that the new administration understands this and carries out its responsibility to ensure that the good-neighborliness of the Sudanese and Ethiopian peoples, who have been living in a spirit of love and consideration, is enhanced by basing it on a spirit of a strong relationship. Its putting or not putting into practice what it has declared in words is the key to whether or not our bilateral relations are improved, and its result is to be seen in the future.

Dear workers and comrades, the basic guarantee for ensuring the survival of a (?united) and respected Ethiopia, which is always the pride of her children, is our result in economic development. The correct starting point for this is understanding the tangible situation. Unless this fundamental realization is there, consumption instead of production and loss instead of profit will be increased, and (?failure) instead of development might ensue.

When our situation is viewed in this light, even though (?conditions) are conducive for progress, our economy at present is such that we cannot afford to relax. We should, therefore, realize our capacity and work hard today for a reliable tomorrow. Economizing today for a future without shortages should be one of the main daily and hourly tools of struggle for more results. We need to mobilize ourselves through a better and stronger spirit of work and struggle by economizing and making full and proper use of our time, money, property and capability.

We should be able to hand over to our children not the kind of life we lived, but a much better one. Hence, let us embark on proving our [word indistinct] through work, our organization through results, and in general our revolutionary socialism through a tangible march of development. The present direction for struggle and work has been clearly stated in the Workers Party of Ethiopia program in general, and in the 10-year perspective plan and the plan of action formulated by the Politburo. The issue which requires special emphasis in its implementation has been presented in (?detail) at the second regular session of the WPE Central Committee. Hence, as the path we are marching is, in addition to [word indistinct] ideology, clearly formulated through tangible directives, we can be certain of reaching the desired results if we race against time through coordinated efforts.

The results achieved in the past months in our efforts to alleviate our basic problem, which is the shortage of food, by using irrigation and making more efforts in various fields is encouraging. Our ability to translate the experience of the work campaign into a regular work habit will definitely have a major contribution towards our development efforts. At present, even though the rainy season started a bit late, it is assumed that the current amount of rain falling in most regions of our country is satisfactory. If the situation continues we expect that there will be a successful harvest. Hence, every worker and peasant in particular is expected to make every effort to use the present good situation.

Dear workers, our aim is not only to withstand and survive the problems periodically and annually, but to ensure that a lasting stable life prevails in our country. While (?creating) suitable conditions for the full implementation of our aim is a basic issue, creating a framework for a new people's political system is decisive. In this respect we have accomplished a lot up to now, and the important fact facing us is the establishment of a people's democratic republic of Ethiopia.

As stated during the second regular session of the WPE Central Committee, preparations for the establishment of the Republic are underway. As preparations near completion, after a certain period of time the working people will make decisive practical contributions ranging from analyzing the draft of the new constitution, suggesting amendments, and electing genuine representatives, to ensuring their total ownership of power. In this respect the time when the full identity of the new peoples republic system will be ensured is not far off. As our enemies are aware of the benefits that will result from the full realization of a people's democratic republic of Ethiopia, they will try all sorts of

plots and schemes to thwart its success. Therefore, we should not for a moment forget that we have to be alert and struggle courageously.

Even today we must realize that their false propaganda and the other ways in which they strike out against us is not a coincidence but stems from the permanent hatred they foster for our aims; we must overcome this without hesitation. If we work hard and struggle with decisiveness, there will be no force that can prevent us from achieving our goals in any field. Therefore, in respect to this historical day, which reflects the socialist aim of international workers, forces of peace and [word indistinct] social growth, let us (?strengthen) our united efforts and accelerate our steps for increased results.

We shall establish a peoples democratic republic of Ethiopia through our struggle. We shall defeat imperialism, reaction and backwardness through our struggle. Thank you. [Applause]

2,995 Drought Refugees Arrive at Metema Center

EA011955 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Two thousand nine hundred and ninety five compatriots who were dislodged from their homes and property by drought and were being helped in shelter camps have arrived at Metema resettlement center this week.

Similarly many peasants who are in (Nibo) and Ibnat shelter camps have registered willingly to go to settlement centers and are waiting to be transported.

It was disclosed that a team led by Comrade Melaku Tefera, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and Workers Party of Ethiopia first secretary for Gonder region, has held a meeting with (Nibo) and Ibnat District natural disaster containing committee and held discussions and assessed reports presented.

Relief Camp Reportedly Burned

EA011951 Kampala Domestic Service in English 700 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] The largest relief camp in Ethiopia has been burnt to the ground by troops and ordered people who have been living there to go back to their home areas. A lot of children have been dwelling in the camp in the Province of Gonder.

Zambian Foreign Minister Arrives in Addis Ababa

EA301331 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Zambian Foreign Minister Professor Lameck Goma arrived in Addis Ababa this morning. The minister was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister, and by the Zambian ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia.

SOMALIA

Sudan Defense Minister Arrives, Comments on Visit

EA020841 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpt] Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, member of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] and Sudanese defense minister, arrived at Mogadishu Airport this afternoon for a short visit to the country. Speaking to newsmen from the Ministry of Information, Radio Mogadishu, Sonna Television and MENA, he said he bears a written message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, to his brother, Somali Democratic Republic President Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, on bilateral and brotherly relations between Somalia and Sudan, on the current situation in Khartoum, on and the country's armed forces support for the Sudanese masses.

Asked about his discussions with the Arab and African leaders of the countries he has visited, Sudanese Defense Minister Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad replied by saying that his discussions with those leaders were held in a cordial atmosphere and with understanding, and that those countries expressed their support for the action taken by the council.

The Sudanese defense minister added that the TMC has laid before the leader of the rebels in southern Sudan steps to overcome the problems and the war in the south, and he concluded that he is optimistic that Mr John Garang is likely to accept steps aimed at uniting Sudan.

Somali Minister Says Sudan Supports Secessionists

EA012011 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] The Sudanese new military government has pledged to continue backing for secessionist movements in the horn of Africa. Returning from Khartoum, Somali Information Minister Colonel Mohamed Jess said that Sudan has assured him that it will never withdraw its moral and material support to all liberation movements who are generally fighting for their independence from colonial rule.

Jess did not elaborate, but his remarks appeared to refer to the two rebel groups in Ethiopia which were backed by Somalia and Sudan under the rule of Ja'far Numayri. Political analysts say his remarks contradicted recent statements by the Sudanese Government expressing willingness to improve relations with Ethiopia.

President Siad Barre Gives May Day Address

EA011246 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0430 GMT 1 May 85

[Report on May Day speech by President Mohamed Siad barre; date and place of speech not given]

[Excerpts] Challe Mohammed Siad Barre, secretary general of the SRSP and president of the SDR, greeted and congratulated the Somali workers, especially the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions, and the international labor force on the great day of 1 May being celebrated today. In his broadcast to the Somali workers, Challe Siad stated that workers' efforts in political, cultural, economic, and social development are manifested in the victories scored over the country's natural problems and problems inherited from the colonialists.

The president said the occasion of 1 May is not only a day commemorating the struggles and solidarity of workers, but one in which they look back at their commendable efforts in the implementation of development plans. As history tells us, there is no progress achieved by any revolution without the participation of workers and other forces.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre pointed out that workers have always been vigilant and have demonstrated a political maturity which becomes a weapon to defend their society against imperialist conspiracies and reactionaries, whose objectives are to harm the Somali people. The Somali workers need to be praised once again for these efforts. Challe Siad, secretary general of the SRSP and president of the SDR, said the party and government are trying [word indistinct] and improve workers conditions, and there is also a democratic channel open for the workers' participation in the country's administration and a say in decisionmaking. This is an issue that needs more elaboration and should be practiced.

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said the government has embarked on a policy to revitilize the economy, and this means [words indistinct] and fisheries. The positive results of this measure will be based on the efforts made by the Somali people to realize the success of this program and to tap the nation's resources. The government will do all it can to see the proper implementation of this program. Elaborating on this economic issue, Challe Siad pointed out Somalia's readiness to welcome economic, trade, and technical cooperation and any investment in the country since the realization of a sound economy is the first priority of the party and government.

On Somalia's policy, the secretary general of the SRSP and president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, said a democratic process and a policy responding to the aspirations, needs, and full participation of society has been implemented. The smooth running of such a process, however, depends on increased scrutiny by organizations of the party and its social organizations, so that fragmentations, tribalism, and retrogression can be avoided.

On Africa's plight, Challe Siad said Africa has passed through several trying stages as a result of its colonial past. The colonialist continues to eye Africa's natural wealth with (?greed). Through arduous struggles, most of Africa attained freedom and political independence, and an organization that brought African nations together and which would solve differences between them in an African manner was created.

African workers, in accordance with the charter and needs of the OAU, established a workers union with the aim of uniting all African trade unions, said Challe Siad. Challe Mohamed Siad, president of the SDR, stated that foreign forces with no regard or respect for the existence and independence of OATUU [Organization of African Trade Union Unity] have resorted to dirty tricks, plots, and conspiracies in order to cause confrontations between African states. We therefore call upon African leaders to be vigilant against these plots and to continue their fight for the unity and freedom of OATUU.

Challe Siad called upon Arab leaders to give full support to the Arab labor organization for the meaningful implementation of its goals. It is, however, vital for the organization to beware of foreign interference which might harm its unity and freedom.

Finally, Challe Siad called upon the Somali workers to be honest and dedicated in carrying out their responsibilities and helping society, strengthening security, and safeguarding the nation. He also wished them more success in their efforts to increase production.

TANZANIA

Julius Nyerere Delivers May Day Speech

EA012254 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 0844 GMT 1 May 85

[Speech by Julius Nyerere at (Nkwakani) stadium in Tanga on the occasion of May Day — live]

[Excerpts] [Word indistinct] thank you very much for your message. As you realize, it was understood [laughter] and you see how, what a threat you are, if you decided to come and stand for elections in October [laughter]. Ndugu wananchi [brother citizens] all of us would like to thank Ndugu Ramphal firstly for coming to be with us on a day like today, and secondly, although I did not warn him in advance that I would ask him to say a few words, we thank him for his brief but important message that he has given us.

Today is the day for the union of the weak in the world. Today is a day which reminds us that there is oppression in the world. Those who are powerful are oppressing the weak despite the fact that they are their fellow human beings. Today is a day which reminds us that oppression in the world is still rampant and that there are people in the world who until today are still applying their power either through their wealth or through their rank to oppress others. It has been like that in the past and that is the reason why workers were compelled to ask themselves what should be done because human beings cannot allow oppression. To be oppressed is another issue. It happens. There are bad people in the world who are oppressing others. To be oppressed is one thing and to accept being oppressed is another. The time came when they had to ask themselves, should we accept oppression

and until when? They agreed that it was a must that they should reject oppression and they should do so with one voice.

What I am saying is that workers decided that they would no longer tolerate oppression and that they should endeavor to eliminate oppression, and that it was a must that they should be united in order to succeed.

The weak throughout the world felt that unity was a weapon to be used for their liberation. All the weak, to free themselves, must be united. What I am saying is that today is a day to remember all this. The day reminds us that there is a struggle to bring about equality in the world and that it was started by our brothers a long time ago, before we were born. In fact they are still our brothers. In fact, when you workers read the history of workers day you realize that although America is one of the countries which likes to oppress others we cannot think of today's occasion without having to think about our fellow American workers. One thing that we would like to remember is what we were told about by Ndugu Ramphal, unity. The unity of all the weak in the world and the unity of all the people who fight for equality in the world. That is what we are urged to remember on a day like today.

To our advantage, we also know that what happened in the past is being pushed forward to the present date. There are countries in the world which are powerful both economically and militarily, and they use such power to humiliate powerless countries. It was our hope never to see a country with a desire to humiliate other countries, but until today there are such countries.

We should unanimously accept that we are being oppressed and it is bad to be oppressed without fighting against it. [Applause]. It is no use at all for the weak to pretend they are not being oppressed. You are abused and you pretend that you are not being abused and it does not help you. You are spat on, on the face, and you pretend it has rained on you, it does not help you at all. The most important thing is to realize that you are being oppressed but still, that is not enough. You must seek methods despite your weakness to fight the oppression. Because most of the time we are oppressed by our fellow human beings who have the same intelligence as we do and whose lives are not different from ours. We should deal with them. Therefore, there are oppressed countries in the world which are currently oppressed and a joint effort by the weak should be made firstly to realize that we are oppressed.

We should not cheat ourselves or even pretend that we are not oppressed — it does not help us. Let us not be afraid to tell oppressive countries that they are indeed oppressive. And let us not be afraid to face them in unity in an effort to bring about global justice. These countries will always strive to divide us: to divide developing countries; to devide weak countries so as to make them even weaker and therefore continue to oppress them. Efforts to forge solidarity among weak nations must continue. and Ndugu Ramphal is very much involved in these efforts [applause]. That is why I am very pleased that he is here with us. That is why he reminded us of the suffering of our brothers n South Africa whose struggle to dismantle racism we must remember on a day like today.

But ndugu citizens, after saying that, it is only right that we discuss issues that are nearer home — domestic issues in Tanzania. The task all over the world is to dismantle oppression, But each country has an obligation to carry out the task inside its borders. We are capable within our Tanzanian scene, and our Chama Cha Mapinduzi scene, of making efforts aimed at ending injustice and restoring justice. That scene is Tanzania. And if we Tanzanian leaders, despite all the problems facing us, do not make genuine and specific efforts to end injustice amongst ourselves in our country, where we are capable of doing so, we have no reason or right to speak on ending injustice elsewhere in the world. It would better to keep quiet. What enables us to have a faint voice, and to link up that voice with our colleagues in an effort to end global injustice, are our own efforts to end injustice inside Tanzania despite all the problems facing us. That is why we proclaimed the Arusha Declaration.

Ndugu citizens, peasants and workers. Today is a day to remind ourselves of what we are trying to achieve. We have argued, and we continue to do so, on a just global system. We decided here that socialism was the just system.

Next week, I think it is next week, when wealthy countries will meet in West Germany, Bonn; the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Japan will be present. They will meet to discuss economic problems — not ours, but theirs — problems facing all these capitalist countries, and all of them have problems, and because they are wealthy countries their problems are destabilizing the economy of the world over. Every system has its own problems. Therefore, there is nobody who says that the socialist system does not have problems. It has problems but it is a must that socialists, wherever they are, should first accept socialism in principle. Because if they do not do so they will be deceived by matters which have no connection at all with the principle. They will be told: Look, you Tanzanians, why are you facing shortages. And then they will say: There are enough pairs of shoes in the United States. They will say you are facing the shortage simply because you are socialists. If you accept capitalism you will be provided with enough pairs of shoes. You will be surprised to find out that you accept this to be fooled around with. That is why I am saying that today is a day for us to remember matters of principle.

In the Arusha Declaration we wrote down as a matter of principle that we will make efforts to build a country of equality based on the principle of socialism and self-reliance. We said that if you accept that in one country there should be people who are divided in two classes — some people are workers and others are employers — the employers will dominate the workers. If you accept that a country should be divided into two classes, the first class composed of workers who are the majority in every country, and the second composed of a few elements who are not working, but live on other peoples work, be sure that you have divided the country into two classes, a class of slaves who constitute the majority, and the second class composed of masters. People work for them. They sit down and ask how things are going on. We agreed that it is a must that our country should be composed of peasants and workers with no division of classes, slaves and masters. I agree there are problems, but we ought to agree that such a country is what we must strive to build. Citizens, we are currently faced with problems, and we are making efforts, and I

would now like to discuss some of the problems facing us, particularly those affecting workers.

In the context of the overall problems facing us, the government decided, after careful consideration, that there was a need to reduce expenditure in the government and parastatals. And after investigations, some completed and others still underway, we discovered that we had too many unnecessary government employees. If you are in charge of an office whose work could be accomplished by two people and you went ahead and employed five people, the continued presence of the extra three employees is against socialist principles. The work could be accomplished by two people. It is inefficiency to allocate the work of two people to five people and allow the cost to amount to that of five people. That does not bring about any development and neither is that socialism — it is stupidity. You have a factory. The factory has work for 50 workers and you employ 70. That is not socialism, it is stupidity. The factory cannot operate efficiently and it is not surprising that the factory's products will be very expensive. And ultimately you could be blamed by ignorant people who will say that the high prices result from socialism, while the sole reason was stupidity and not socialism.

Now, the government has discovered that shortcoming. That in many offices there are five instead of two employees: In others there are 40 instead of 10 employees. It is useless. And it is not surprising at all to visit a government office and find people reading newspapers. And why should they not? They have no work to do. You all know this. Workers know this and we also know it. Should we hide it in the name of socialism? Is socialism spotting a shortcoming and not doing anything about it? It is not right.

Thereofre, we should all agree on this: that if a place has work for three people and presently there are seven, the four extra people must quit. Let us agree on that. [Applause] Let us not be ashamed of that. We would be very stupid if we were to be ashamed of it. Socialism does not thrive on allowing the extra employees to remain: It thrives on formulating methods of removing them. I repeat: their removal is a must.

Socialism does not allow us to let them remain there, it does not force us to allow seven employees to do the work of three people. That is stupidity and not socialism. But socialism [word indistinct] what are we going to do with them when we throw them out? We employed them. The first stupid mistake was to employ them. The first step was to employ them, and they are there. Although they do very little work, but we did employ them. They receive their wages and take it home. When asked what work they did they reply: We have no work there. But they take some money home. Therefore, you realize that when you throw them out of work today you will be creating trouble for them. That is absolutely true.

So, what do you do with them? I say this: they must be treated as fairly as possible. First, inform them. Do not treat them like rubbish by simply telling them to quit. What sort of socialism is that where people are simply told to quit. Explain the problem to them. Tell them: We have work for 100 people: what do we need 200 for? These workers are also human and intelligent. They will understand the problem and quit. They will understand that there is a genuine need to reduce the number of employees. Therefore, since the problem will be centered on whom should leave, let us explain who are to leave. Accordingly, it should be arranged this way: This calibre of people should quit: this group should be the first to quit. And then discussions should be held. Now, if you are told that it has been agreed that gray-haired people should quit [laughter] and considering that Mwalimu Nyerere is prominent among those with gray hairs [laughter] what will you be accomplishing? We have already agreed that we must reduce the number. Our problem now is who is to leave, since each one of us wants to remain. So let us list the calibre of those to quit.

I have been informed that the government has prepared guidelines to be followed in the exercise. The guidelines have been written down. My fear is that there are people not adhering to them. It is the responsibility of both the party and JUWATA [Union of Tanzania Workers] to ensure that the guidelines are adhered to. [Applause] The party and JUWATA cannot on the one hand tell us that these people should not quit: that the work of three people should be done by seven people. If the party and JUWATA said that they would be misleading us. You would be drowning us. The responsibility of both the party and JUWATA is to ensure that the exercise is carried out properly. And if guidelines have been laid down, and they are seen to be fair, then the responsibility of both the party and JUWATA is to ensure that those who leave do so in accordance with the guidelines. That is the first point.

Secondly: We have an explicit system of removing them. Firstly, we give them their benefits without much inconvenience because these people will be faced with problems. When they stop working they will be faced with problems, so it is unnecessary to inconvenience them further, since having to stop working is enough inconvenience in itself. Why inconvenience them further? Therefore, they should be given their benefits fast. And we were aware of this matter. [Applause] We were aware well in advance that some people would leave. And therefore labor leaders should have been prepared: they should have made plans of paying benefits to those who leave, making sure that they were paid honorably because these people are not being chased away. They have not committed any crimes: if they had, we would have told them to go away. We are just reducing the workforce now — we have no work for seven people here. That way they leave honorably. They are paid their benefits honorably. If they are not paid honorably, it is the task of both the party and JUWATA to complain very bitterly.

If there are certain people carrying out this exercise in an oppressive manner, do not just whisper but come out and say it very loudly. Come out and say this and that officer are doing very uncouth things to outgoing workers. Say it. Do not be ashamed of saying it [Applause].

But I feel that we should not end it there. Nations that are much more developed than we are, such as Britain, my British friends are highly developed, but as I said earlier each nationality has its own problems. Therefore, my British friends currently have about 3 million unemployed people due to economic problems arising not out of socialism but capitalism. But they are unemployed. But it is a country with a foundation, and it is fitting that

you understand that the foundation was laid by a Labor Party government. They have a foundation capable of assisting the workers faced with problems, to assist them if they are unemployed until they acquire jobs. Therefore, they have a specific procedure under which unemployed adults are paid until such time as they acquire jobs. And this is besides the benefits paid out to workers when they stop working. Our colleagues have such a system — we do not. We have not achieved enough development to enable us to have such a system. But it does not mean that we should just part with workers, no matter how cordially, without having to consider their future.

Let us first give them their benefits but secondly let us seek methods of cooperating with these people in certain areas to enable them to start new lives. If a worker returns to the village let us say this: This person is returning to the village and we would like him to be assisted to start a new life. And we in the government are ready to cooperate with villagers to help the returnees start a new life. In fact, I think for the government's part, we are in the process of formulating ways of cooperating with our brothers who must stop working because their employment is neither in their interests nor that of the country.

And since we realize that it will not be easy, it is crucial that the government seeks ways of assisting them. I think the government is already thinking about this and will also advise and impress on other employers who will be forced to lay off workers because of the same reason of trying to balance the amount of work and the number of employees required, to think of ways of assisting these workers to start new lives. This we must do.

To ndugu workers and those in JUWATA I would like to say that the exercise to reduce the number of workers should not create arguments. If we argued about it we would be wasting time because it is obvious that we must reduce the number.

Lastly, citizens, let me say it is not my intention at all to discuss our economic problems in general, but I would like to take this opportunity to remind all citizens that there are positive signs this year.

UGANDA

President Obote Speaks at May Day Rally

EA011217 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0902 GMT 1 MAY 85

[Speech by Ugandan President Milton Obote at May Day rally in Kampala's Jinja show ground — live]

[Excerpts] This day is a public holiday in Uganda. It has been gazetted so for many years. When the first decision was taken in 1962 to celebrate May the 1st, there were many who felt that it was not necessary. I participated in taking that decision. Today we have heard both from the acting secretary general of NOTU [National Organization of Trade Unions] and the chairman of the Federation of Employers some very pleasant remarks about the government, the UPC [Ugandan People's Congress] government.

Way back in 1962, the UPC formed the first government on 1st May. [Applause] We could have formed that government a week before in April but we waited for this day because we wanted to associate the party with the workers. [Applause] We wanted to associate the government with the workers. From that time, we have never parted company with the workers.

But in the last 4 years, all of us have been engaged to revive the economy. I want to thank the workers of Uganda for what they have achieved in these last 4 years. [Applause] When we first began in 1980 — let us go back to 1979 — at the time of liberation it was impossible to decide as to what to do first. It was not easy. The managers, some of them had run away during the war, some of the books had been thrown away during the war. It was not easy to know where the accounts of various companies were. But because of confidence in ourselves, all of us, it has been possible to bring back order into industrial relations and to bring some order in work places, and to encourage both the employers and the workers to work together for the good of Uganda as a whole.

We live in a very difficult time. Here in Uganda, we live in a very difficult time. But when we look back 4-5 years ago, we should be proud of ourselves. Let us not underestimate our achievements. We have achieved a lot together, all of us.

Obviously, we are still far from getting to that stage where we will be extremely happy but let us build on what we have recorded. In the 1960's, for example, we were exporting sugar to other countries. Today we are importing sugar. This is a sad development. This kind of story can be found in other industries. It is sad.

But what about the future? It is the determined policy of the government that we must produce our own sugar here in Uganda. We must produce enough food for ourselves. We must produce as much textile as possible in Uganda and clothe our peoples. We must (?produce) all such items that can be produced in Uganda and we should only import what we cannot produce. That is our agenda for this year, next year, and for the years to come. [Applause]

In the 1970's a new culture came into our country where concern for the lives of the people was no longer there. Today, millions of Ugandans have abandoned that culture to the extent that there is peace. When I say that there is peace in Uganda there are some friends abroad and there are others, and they are even here, who say no that is not true. In what language should I say, because I know in Lusoga there is peace, in Lusamia there is peace, in Lugisu there is peace. You go to Teso and it is the same; Lango the same; Acholi the same; Lugbara the same; Lunyoro the same; Toro the same; Ankole the same, even Luganda. There is peace in Buganda. [Applause] But if you refuse to accept this for political reasons or for other reasons, there is nothing we can do. Continue refusing, but the fact is that there is peace in Uganda.

And they keep on saying what about Luwero? Yes, what about Luwero? I have said not long ago, I think it was 1983, that the Luwero question would not have arisen if other countries, other countries, did not want to interfere in the affairs of Uganda. Luwero would not have arisen. Now you here [words indistinct]

saying: Oh, Luwero is there because elections were rigged in 1980. Is that true?

We were ashamed here in 1980. All our political parties accepted the Commonwealth to bring observers to observe the elections. Observing elections in an independent state! We have to swallow our pride because other countries were saying unless we see, we will not accept. Then the Commonwealth sent eminent people to see, and these eminent people produced a report saying elections were as free as could be organized in the Uganda of the time. The results represented broadly the wishes of the electorate. That is the report of the Commonwealth. (?Did they know)? No, because one party did not win. Therefore, it was not really fair. That is the problem.

Interference in somebody's house is dangerous. It is dangerous, and this is a lesson I want to give to the employers and to the workers. Today, there are ladies you see marching here and others seated here. These are very important people. It is like the government and the party. In a house of a man and wife, there are certain areas where one of the couple is not [Obote laughs] supposed to go just like that. [Laughter] For example, the kitchen: If you are man and you start going to the kitchen too frequently, you are likely to have a saucepan on your head. [Laughter] And this is what I keep on telling UPC members. I keep on telling them: You have your UPC headquarters in Uganda House, the government has got its headquarters in parliament buildings. Now be careful. Dont (?rule) from Uganda House all the time and say: Do it like this, do it like that. You are going to have trouble. [Applause]

So, employers and workers, that is a very great lesson. Don't interfere into somebody else's work too much because you do not know him. You are just an employer, you dont know how to work. The worker knows how to work. Dont interfere with his organization. Dont interfere with his rights. And you, the workers, if you were able to be employers, you would have been employers. [Laughter] So please leave also the employers to do what they are supposed to do. If there is a disagreement, the laws are there. The laws are there.

So, workers and people of Uganda, let me conclude. I thank you for what you have achieved during the past 4 years. I thank you for maintaining security in your areas. I thank you for maintaining industrial peace in Uganda. That is the spirit. Keep it up. Increase your production. The government is always with you. I say all this for God and my country. [Applause]

BURUNDI

President Bagaza Gives May Day Address

EA012245 Bujumbura Domestic Service in Kirundi 1700 GMT 1 May 85

[May Day speech by Burundi President Bagaza in Bujumbura — live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Your Excellencies Central Committee Members, Ministers, Your Excellencies representatives of your respective countries in Burundi, and the workers who came today to celebrate this great day.

We are once again meeting here, in Bujumbura, just the way it is done all over the world. We cannot be left behind in the celebrations of this worker's day. We have to celebrate it, it is our day. So let us rejoice for the past year's achievements which are great and useful for us in the country and outside our country.

One seeks a job in a bid to be self-reliant and rich, to survive and develop his country. Many think that only a salary can help them overcome poverty. But if one tries to be realistic, he should note that farmers, artisans, and all those who are looking for jobs, if all those would look after their own affairs, they could make more income than those who roam around in search of jobs.

Thus, the workers we are talking about are not only those who earn salaries. The government has the duty to support and promote all those we have just mentioned.

The young people are still rushing into towns with the thought of getting employment, especially here in Bujumbura. There are still people who roam around, without even having an identity card, in search of jobs. We all know that there are no jobs, for if there were, it would not be difficult to know about them.

That is why, referring to the resolutions of the Second National Uprona [national unity and progress party] Extraordinary Congress, we ask parents, party leaders and all Burundi people to think about the problem and teach young people to remain in their respective homes, lands, communes and regions so that if work becomes available we can take it to them.

You are all aware of the government's project which is to try to create jobs in all the regions of the country in places such as factories, trade facilities and state companies. There are projects and programs all over the country to allow people to get jobs nearby. Therefore, all those who come to roam in Bujumbura should return to their respective regions, for if the government creates any employment, we will take it to them. This is a very important idea. I would like everyone to think about it, especially the leaders concerned with the matter. We will try to establish factories which can provide many jobs and make sure we establish them upcountry.

We will always support those who have projects of creating such companies and will help foreigners who want to establish factories or activities which can bring about more employment facilities.

CHAD

People's Union Decides To Join Habre Party

AB011317 Paris AFP in English 1308 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Lagos, May 1 (AFP) — A small Chadian faction has decided to support the ruling National Union for Independence and Reconstruction (UNIR) of President Hissein Habre.

A communique from the Chadian People's Union for National Reconstruction (UPTRN), dated April 30 and signed by spokesman Mohamed Abbas Adam, said the decision to recognise the Ndjamena government and join the UNIR had been taken after meetings with envoys from Mr Habre between April 25 and 28. A source close to the UPTRN said the faction's leaders intended to go to Ndjamena soon.

Minister Claims Major Libyan Airstrip in North

AB020755 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0630 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Libya is reportedly consolidating its positions in northern Chad. According to the Chadian minister of foreign affairs, the Libyans have just completed the construction of a 4,300-meter runway for large transport aircraft northeast of Faya-Largeau.

NIGERIA

Buhari May Day Address Read at Lagos Celebration

AB011830 Lagos NAN in English 1730 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Lagos, May 1 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, today in Lagos called on all Nigerians to limit the sizes of their families.

In an address at this year's May Day celebration, Maj Gen Buhari said that if the sizes of families were manageable, the quality of life and the standard of living would be enhanced. He explained that the benefit from the improvement in infrastructures and economic activities would remain illusive if increases in aggregate out-put were neutralised by rapid population growth.

He said that the government was doing all it could through appropriate fiscal and monetary policies to revamp the economy particularly in the area of agriculture and industry in order to create more job opportunities. He regretted that in spite of the War Against Indiscipline (WAI), there were a total of 97 reported trade disputes involving 298,440 workers in the country between May last year and March this year. According to him, this amounted to the loss of 6,564,347 man-days. He called on all affiliate unions of the NLC [Nigerian Labor Congress] to abide by the nation's policy of non-affiliation with international labour unions, stressing that "this aspect of union activities will be properly monitored." The address was read on his behalf by the minister of employment, labour and productivity, Major General Solomon Omojokun.

In an adrress, the NLC president, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, condemned what he called the banning of progressive and patriotic organisations in the country and urged the military administration to lift the ban on the Nigerian Medical Association (NMA) and the Association of Resident Doctors. He called for a rescheduling of the nation's external debts and the use of such money meant for repayment to re-open "our closed factories and to restore our educational and health systems to their viable state."

A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) at the national stadium venue of the celebration reports that the turnout of workers was poor. He further reports that the workers booed as the NLC president, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, and the minister of employment, labour, and productivity, Maj Gen Solomon Omojokun read addresses.

In an interview with the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN), the former NLC president Alhaji Hassan Sommonu, said that the worker action was in response to their feelings on retrenchments and delay in salary payments, adding that the action was a healthy one because "they said a lot of things against their own organisation." "The workers want more action from the NLC and I am sure that the congress has taken note of the workers attitude," he said.

The assistant general secretary of the NLC, Dr Lasisi Osunde, told NAN that the "NLC has no hard feelings about the workers' attitude," adding that appropriate action would be taken to meet their demands. He said that the workers' show of annoyance would spur the congress into taking "more redical actions in the future to solve their problems."

The rally ended abruptly without the usual march past. The ceremony was also attended by the minister of finance, Onalapo Soleye, and the Lagos commissioner for information, sports, youth and social welfare, Dr Ajibade Rokosu.

Further on Buhari Address

AB011940 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpts] Today was observed throughout the country as May Day, a day of solidarity for the working classes worldwide. In Lagos, a rally to mark the event was held at the national stadium. A message to Nigerian workers from the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, was read at the rally. Bayo Olawoye was there for Radio Nigeria.

[Begin Olawoye recording] The message touched on a number of issues affecting the Nigerian worker. They include the War Against Indiscipline, WAI, the economy, population control, consumption patterns, retrenchment, workers' education, and workers' housing scheme.

Gen Buhari stated that in spite of the difficulties posed by the global economic recession, government was making every effort, through appropriate fiscal, monetary, and other policies, to revamp the economy. Among the areas of priority were agriculture and industry, to create more job opportunities, thereby reducing the social hardships attendant on unemployment.

Gen Buhari in the message also stated that to benefit from the improvement of infrastructure and economic activity, it was necessary for all to limit the size of their families to a manageable and economic size so that the quality of life and standard of living will be enhanced to achieve a healthy nation. He noted that there was a tendency for many Nigerians to prefer imported goods to those produced in the country, even in cases where there were no significant differences in quality. Such a high taste for foreign goods, he said, was not in keeping with the spirit of WAI. Gen Buhari urged Nigerians to patronize locally made goods.

Gen Buhari said that in view of the situation of the economy, government had limited resources to finance its projects. In addition, personnel audits of government ministries and parastatals have shown considerable overstaffing in the establishments. This explains the cause for retrenchment. He was optimistic that with the gradual recovery of the economy, retrenchment would become unnecessary except for nonfunctional employees. Future retrenchments will therefore ensure that capable hands were not affected except for reasons of corruption or gross misconduct.

Gen Buhari said that Nigeria was in need of honest, efficient, dedicated, and experienced officers and gave an assurance that government will not reduce the work force beyond what was necessary for effective government. Rather than engage in endless retrenchments, government will pay attention to cost effec-

tiveness, reduction of waste, and collection of revenue due to it. However, continuous restructuring of some establishments might be effected to rationalize the use of manpower in the interest of enhancing labor productivity.

Speaking earlier, the president of the Nigeria Labor Congress, NLC, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, urged the Federal Government not to accept the IMF loan. The loan, he said, will turn Nigeria into a beggar nation. Alhaji Ali Chiroma gave the assurance that the congress will continue to maintain its dignified stand, consistent with the aspirations of the working people. [end recording]

Spy Ring Discovered; Brazilian Arrested

AB011250 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Security agents in the country have smashed an organized network involving a Brazilian and some Nigerians working with the Ministry of Communications in Lagos. The Brazilian, who is the leader of the spy ring, was named as (Fabius Texera Fetesus), and works with Hydroservice Nigeria Ltd., Ikoyi. He is alleged to have recruited some Nigerians working in the office of the minister of communications to assist him in carrying out his illegal spy network.

A statement by the Supreme Headquarters said that a Nigerian agent of the Brazilian was intercepted by security agents at the premises of Hydroservice ltd. while passing a classified matter to (Fetesus). It says the agents later searched the residence of the Brazilian during which some startling discoveries were made. Items recovered included a camera with (?green) lenses used for clandestine photography, a powerful communications (?instrument) and some vital documents.

Meanwhile the Brazilian has been taken to court in connection with the issue.

DAILY TIMES Comments on Gombe Religious Riots

AB011043 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The recent religious riots in Gombe, Bauchi State, attract comments from the *DAILY TIMES*. It notes that an embarrassing aspect of the uprising is that it occured barely 24 hours after the police in Bauchi State announced that they had established the presence of an abominable Maitatsine group in the area. The paper equally observes that the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, had a few days earlier alerted the nation to the subversive activities of some alien evangelists in the country. Without prejudice to whatever measures the Federal Government is to adopt to deal with destructive elements in the society, the *TIMES* suggests that security agencies should closely monitor all religious groups known to have destructive tendencies. It also calls on law enforcement agencies to clamp down on any of such groups as soon as their intention to insurrect is established.

TOGO

CPC Delegation Ends Visit; Communique Issued

AB011404 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The CPC delegation, which arrived in Lome on 24 April 1985, yesterday ended its visit which was crowned by the following communique:

At the invitation of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], a CPC delegation led by Yang Haibo, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Chinese People's Consultative Political Conference of the Anhui Province, made a friendship visit to the Republic of Togo from 24 to 30 April 1985. During his visit to Togo, the delegation visited the Autonomous Port of Lome, the University of Benin, and the Party School before going to the Klouto region where it visited the socioeconomic and cultural achievements, notably the National Institute of Oil Palm, Inaph, the Coffee and Cocoa Reseach Institute, IRCC, and the Crafts Center of Kpalime. The delegation also went to the Kara region where it visited achievements such as Niamtougou airport, the Koza dam, the textile industry of Kara, Togotex, and the RPT House in Kara before going to meditate at the Sarakawa mausoleum. It is worth noting that en route to Kara, the delegation stopped at Anic in the Ogou District where it visited the sugar estate which, like the RPT House in Kara, is the fruit of the Sino-Togolese cooperation. Apart from these visits that enabled the members of the delegation to acquaint themselves with the various achievements that have been made thanks to the RPT and its founding chairman, a working session took place at the RPT House between the Chinese delegation and a Togolese delegation led by Yao Kunale Eklo, member of the Central Committee and RPT administrative secretary, and including the officials of the various RPT organs, that is the Youth of the Rally of the Togolese, the National Union of Togolese Women, the National Confederation of Togolese Workers, and the (?National Union of Togolese Students). During this working session, the two delegations exchanged views on the political, economic and social life in their respective countries under the banner of their parties, the CPC in China and the RPT in Togo. After talking about the two historic visits made to China in 1974 and in 1981 by Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman, the two delegations noted with satisfaction that relations of friendship and cooperation already exist between China and Togo and called for the strengthening of these relations notably in the political, economic and sociocultural fields. At the visit's end, the Chinese delegation was received by His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and president of the republic. During the audience, the delegation held very fruitful and cordial talks with the Togolese head of state. The Chinese delegation expressed satisfaction with the good relations that fortunately exist between the CPC and the RPT. It is worth noting that this communique was read in the presence of the leaders of the Chinese and Togolese delegations, Yang Haibo and Kunale Eklo, respectively alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, and member of the Central Committee and administrative secretary.

ANGOLA

Envoy to Cuba, Provincial Officials Named

MB011001 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Yesterday Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola, published three decrees which we read now:

For service and using the powers invested in me by Article 53, Line E of the Angolan Constitution, I appoint Comrade Manuel Pedro Pacavira, a member of the MPLA Central Committee, as the new extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Angola to the Republic of Cuba.

To be published.

Offices of the President of the People's Republic of Angola, 29 April 1985.

[Signed] President of the Republic, Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

For service and using the powers invested in me by Article 53, Line B of the Angolan Constitution, I appoint Comrade Daniel Celestino Sampaio as an assistant commissar for Huila Province.

To be published.

Offices of the President of the People's Republic of Angola, on 29 April 1985.

[Signed] President of Republic, Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

For service and using the powers invested in me by Article 53, Line B of the Angolan Constitution, I appoint Comrade Carlos Alberto dos Santos as an assistant commissar for Huila Province.

To be published.

Offices of the President of the People's Republic of Angola, on 29 April 1985.

[Signed] President of the Republic, Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

UNITA Issues Communique for 11-12 Apr Actions

MB011049 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 1 May 85

["War" communique issued by the UNITA general staff on 15 April — place not given]

[Text] On 11-12 April, UNITA forces successfully assaulted the enemy barracks of (Mulhange) annihilating two battalions of the 72d MPLA Brigade and two commando companies of the 10th military region 21 km west of (Sundo) in Huila Province [as heard].

The enemy barracks of Massingo in Malanje Province, a battalion of the 31st MPLA Brigade located 14 km north of Cerca [as heard] in Luanda Province, and a column of 17 military vehicles on the Lobito-Novo Redondo Road in (Canjala) area in Benguela Province were also attacked. In this last attack, Captain Moura dos Santos was killed.

During these clashes UNITA forces killed 181 FAPLA soldiers and 4 Cubans, and captured 7 FAPLA soldiers. UNITA forces captured 273 weapons, 145,000 rounds of ammunition, 672 (?shells), destroyed (?25) vehicles, and released 6,950 civilians. UNITA forces suffered 5 dead, 11 wounded, and 1 missing. One weapon is also missing.

Signed: Brigadier Alberto Joaquim Vinama Chendovava, Chief of UNITA General Staff.

BOTSWANA

BNF Leader Comments on Government Allegations

MB011632 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 30 Apr 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Following last year's elections in Botswana there has been perhaps more political mudslinging than since independence. There have been rows over the conduct of the elections, which is one case the opposition successfully disputed. The government hit back by accusing the main opposition, Botswana National Front, BNF, of getting secret backing from neighboring South Africa and of holding clandestine meetings with an official from the Bophutatswana homeland that borders on Botswana. In Gaborone, Aida Brako asked Dr Kenneth Koma, leader of the National Front, what he made of that allegation:

[Begin recording] [Koma] It is not true at all. I don't know whether you ... [changes thought] where you get that information. The allegations were made by my opponent, the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, and what happened is that at one time we saw a man who was the director of the Bophutatswana agricultural development cooperation. And when he first contacted Mr Mmusi himself, saw the permanent secretaries of three ministries, and then came to us to get information about agricultural policies, and he showed us his credentials. Therefore we had some discussions with him on the issues of agriculture and his experience and his views of what could be done. That was all that we had and nothing else. We didn't get any money from him. We were not talking about the money, we were just talking about the probabilities of developing Botswana in agriculture.

[Brako] Now, is this man involved in any business with the BNF?

[Koma] Not at all. We had seen the man for the first time. We didn't know him at all.

[Brako] Why then did the government associate you, the BNF, with the South African man, when he actually came to see government officials?

[Koma] We don't know. Maybe they knew, maybe they had the information that he was a spy. I don't know, but that's the only connection we have had with him and we never met him again.

[Brako] Now, during the elections you did make mention of signing an accord with South Africa should your party win. Isn't

that enough for anyone to think that you are in South Africa's camp?

[Koma] When you say, I, do you mean I, or you mean the party?

[Brako] The party ...

[Koma, interrupting] Made a statement of that kind?

[Brako] Yes.

[Koma] No. That is just a misinterpretation. It is alleged that the secretary general of the party made a statement on three occasions, but from there I made an official statement. What I said was that our attitude to the signing of a Nkomati-type of accord would be dictated by the survival needs of the country, and if we are pushed to consider signing an accord of that type we shall first of all consult with our neighbors, consult with the Frontline States, consult the SADCC countries, consult also the liberation movements, and any decision that we would make would be more or less a joint decision because we have been consulted. That is the statement we made, and I understand that the secretary general said at three occasions that we would immediately sign an accord with South Africa. Of course that was not official and I put the record straight. [End recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

Portugal's Eanes Comments on Visit to Maputo

MB011541 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 May 85

[Report on news conference by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes in Maputo on 30 April — passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes left Maputo this morning for Lisbon at the end of his 3-day visit to Mozambique. In a meeting with Mozambican and Portuguese journalists yesterday, President Ramalho Eanes said that during his brief stay in Mozambique he discussed cooperation issues with President Samora Machel. In addition, he said that cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal has been developing.

President Ramalho Eanes, however, noted that such cooperation has not attained the desired quantity, quality, and scope for various reasons: I believe that one of the reasons is certainly the financial difficulties existing on both sides. Therefore, one cannot say that the contentious issues have been sorted out, but on the other hand cooperation has been promoted. Something has been done, but it would be perhaps important and interesting to have done more, and I believe that efforts should be made in this regard, Ramalho Eanes said. On his views about the current problems in southern Africa, the Portuguese president said:

"I would like to say that the situation in southern Africa is, as you know, far from being solved. There are many very serious problems. Most of these remain and in view of their seriousness they have begun to be worrisome. It is evident that the Nkomati Accord and the efforts that it represents, as well as the persistance to uphold it so that it bears fruit, as envisaged right from the beginning, have been a positive factor. Positive, not only for southern Africa, but for the rest of the world so that it can get a better and more appropriate understanding of the situation in southern Africa and of several of the issues in this region that have been worrying international public opinion."

Asked to comment on the activities in Portugal by Portuguese elements who described themselves as the leadership of the armed bandits in Mozambique, Ramalho Eanes answered:

"Well, action has been taken against these elements and the movement they claim to represent. The government and I took actiona short while ago. When I mentioned elements or groups that could help those opposing the legitimate Mozambican Government, I did not necessarily mean that they were in Portugal. I was talking about Portuguese nationals. As has been repeatedly stated here in Mozambique, some of the Portuguese who are described as financial backers of those elements opposed to the legitimate Mozambican Government do not even live in Portugal. There are others who live in Portugal, but even their activities have been decreasing lately. I believe that to a large extent this is due to a stricter attitude toward them. Often it happens that there are a few views followed by elements in Portugal who claim to be linked to those movements opposing the regime. However, sometimes it is not possible to act against them at the appropriate moment, first because there is no intelligence service in Portugal, and second because the existing legislation allows such things. In any event, the available legislation is sufficient to prevent such elements' activities which are regarded to be more serious toward this friendly nation, that is, Mozambique. I would say that the Portuguese Government, as such, does not provide any support to forces opposing the legitimate Government of Mozambique."

Another question put to the Portuguese president dealt with the military cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal:

"There have been repeated, almost systematic manifestations of my intentions, but we have not translated them into practice. In my opinion the fulfillment of cooperation in the military field has been, despite everything, unfortunately minimal. I believe that this is an important area where cooperation is also desirable; I think that the Portuguese would be in a good position to provide the Mozambicans with good aid in view of the tremendous knowledge that we still have of Mozambique as an operational area. Moreover, there are, naturally, a number of other aspects related to military cooperation which are of interest. These range from the training of cadres to the supply of equipment, uniforms, and other forms of assistance."

[Question indistinct]

"Logically, the training of cadres should be done in Portugal and Mozambique. There are cadres of the regular armed forces who need specialized training, but in such a small number that it would not be advisable for people to come here initially, but rather they could be trained in Portugal. Then we have other lesser skilled elements of the armed forces. These in fact could be trained in Mozambique more economically and conveniently. However, while my statements on this matter are noteworthy, I stress that this is an area where only the Portuguese executive

can decide. So, the president of the Republic has no authority over it."

Bulgarian Official Condemns Massacre by 'Bandits'

MB301715 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] In Maputo today Colonel General Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the Bulgarian Solidarity With the People of Asia and Africa Committee, condemned the recent massacre of 40 people perpetrated by armed bandits in Belaluane, Boane District, in Maputo Province. He was speaking at a press conference at the end of his visit to Mozambique.

Slavcho Trunski arrived in Maputo last week and had talks with a delegation from the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with People. The Bulgarian official is expected to leave Maputo for Zimbabwe tomorrow.

CPSU Official Returns From Manica Province Visit

MB011354 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Ivan Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, returned yesterday afternoon from Manica, where he had been making a 3-day visit. The Soviet official said that his country will give very concrete support to eliminate famine and armed bandits in our country. Ivan Gustov toured a number of production and economic units in Manica Province, and hailed the efforts they are making to increase production despite the difficulties faced by our country.

NAMIBIA

Van Niekerk Assumes Control of Security Forces

MB011344 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Control and command of the security branch of the SAP in South-West Africa and of the Koevoet counterinsurgency unit was taken over by the administrator general of the territory, Dr Willie van Niekerk, today. The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced the handing over in parliament last month. The members of the SAP belonging to the security branch and Koevoet will be transferred to the South-West African Police if they desire to do so. Other members of the SAP will return to South Africa in due course.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha, Heunis, Coetsee View By-Election Results

MB020629 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] The National Party [NP] has won the parliamentary, and provincial by-elections in Newton Park, as well as the provincial by-election in Harrismith. In Newton Park the NP majority was slightly lower than that in the 1981 general election, and in Harrismith the NP majority was 247 after the NP candidate was elected unopposed in 1981.

The full result of the parliamentary by-election in Newton Park is Mr I. Louw, NP, 5,153; Mr I.J. Smuts, Progressive Federal Party [PFP], 4,038; Mr M. Oosthuizen, Conservative Party [CP], 1,207; Mr A.J. Stander, independent, 959; NP majority, 1,115, no change. Spoilt papers, 196, percentage poll 64.15. In 1981 the NP majority was 1,195 and the percentage poll 77.1.

The result of the provincial by-election in Newton Park is as follows: Mr (A.S. van Ginkelventer), NP, 5,347; Mr (Armakiva), PFP, 4,355; Mr J.J. Engelbrecht, CP, 1,373. NP majority, 992, no change. Spoilt papers, 358, percentage poll, 63.49. In 1981 the NP majority was 1,137, and the percentage poll 77.

The result of the provincial by-election in Harrismith is Mr D.C. Odendaal, NP, 2,884; Mr C.H. Pinnar, CP, 2,637; NP majority, 247, no change. Spoilt papers 32, percentage poll, 69.7. In 1981 Mr H.V. Hatting of the NP was elected unopposed.

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says the fact that the NP won both constituencies with high percentage polls, and under the worst possible circumstances, was proof that the message of level-headedness and reasonableness had penetrated South Africa.

Mr Botha said economic conditions in South Africa were not yet what they should be. However, it said much for the judgment of the average South African in the urban and rural areas that they could, in a time of disruption and attacks, keep to the path which meant peace, prosperity, and security for South Africa.

The minister of constitutional development and planning, and one of the chairmen of the NP in the Cape, Mr Chris Heunis, says the outcome in Newton Park is a positive result for the government. Mr Heunis said that if the general economic climate was taken into consideration, and this had been the worst in the Eastern Cape area, the result had to be welcomed.

The leader of the PFP, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said the Newton Park result was not shameful for the PFP because it was not a PFP seat. Dr Slabbert said that after the Uitenhage incident he had expected the CP to fair better.

An encouraging sign in this regard was that it appeared as if the CP could not really make a breakthrough in urban constituencies.

The minister of justice, and the acting leader of the NP in the Free State, Mr Kobie Coetsee, says a better result in Harrismith would have satisfied the NP more. However, the NP had retained the seat under unfavorable conditions.

Mr Coetzee said the result was now a point of departure for the NP, and he was full of confidence that these things could only get better in the future. The leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has not yet been reached for comment.

Minister Le Grange Interviewed on Domestic Unrest

MB020556 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2224 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Indications were that the unrest situation, although still serious, was "levelling off" to a large extent, except in the Eastern Cape, where the situation remained "overheated," the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said tonight. Interviewed on SABC-TV's "News Focus" programme, he said every effort was being made to calm that region.

He identified the two main groups responsible for the unrest as the "SA Communist Party/ANC Alliance" and the "non-collaboration grouping." The latter comprised the UDF [United Democratic Front] and its affiliates, the National Forum Committee and certain "radical" trade unions.

Asked if there was any proof of ANC, UDF and Communist Party links, Mr le Grange said there was "no doubt about it" and neither he nor the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, would have made such allegations unless they had a solid basis to do so. He pointed out that it was not only the UDF, but many of its hundreds of affiliates which were involved in the unrest.

Explaining why he said in parliament there was more sophistication to the instigation of revolution now than in the past, Mr le Grange said the instigators were "more experienced" and "it is quite clear they are receiving good advice" about how to go about things. (He did not clarify from whom.)

Their methods also indicated a greater degree of sophistication, which made it more difficult to bring a "given situation under control in a more limited time." One of the instigators' main objectives was to disrupt law and order, but "I can give you the assurance that they have in no way succeeded in doing so. We are also determined that this will not happen in South Africa. Law and order will be maintained," Mr Le Grange emphasised.

In the face of heavy criticism of police action, he expressed support for them in their handling of the unrest and said it was always possible to criticise aspects. But one had to maintain perspective and place oneself in the position of officers who had to deal with the situations. He was satisfied the police were well-trained, prepared, and equipped for their tasks.

It was put to Mr le Grange that he himself had acknowledged that the situation was serious and he was asked whether he thought the situation could be brought under control only through security force action.

He replied: "No, I don't think so." He believed that all leaders and opinion-formers had to do everything possible to communicate with each other, to identify the problem areas and to seek solutions. However, the police had an important part to play in bringing about a calmer climate in which negotiation could take place.

Mr Le Grange acknowledged that there were political, social and economic causes of frustration, which "if misused" led to unrest, and which required urgent attention.

May Day Celebrations Marked by Disruptions

Johannesburg Marchers Arrested

MB011620 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1606 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Police used teargas to disperse several hundred people who congregated in a Johannesburg city street today to witness a threatening confrontation between riot police and people who attended a May Day rally.

In two other incidents earlier today, police in the city arrested at least 55 people for gathering illegally — 41 for marching through the streets and at least 14 for staging a pro-disinvestment demonstration outside the United States Consulate.

About 60 fully armed and equipped riot police cordoned off the entrance to Khotso House, De Villiers Street, Johannesburg, shortly after 3 pm at the end of a May Day workers meeting attended by about 300 people. Some 40 or 50 other policemen, in and out of uniform, were stationed nearby. Khotso House accommodates the headquarters of several trade union and affiliated organisations.

After hearing representatives of various unions call for worker unity and freedom from oppression, the people attending the rally emerged at the building's entrance to find the street outside sealed off and the police in position opposite the building.

Some left the building, but returned and joined a chanting, fist-waving throng on the steps leading to the entrance. Hundreds of spectators gathered on the pavement opposite and at the intersections of the block that traffic police had sealed off from traffic. The riot police surrounded the steps and a union organiser herded the crowd back into the building.

Police used loudhailers to ask the bystanders to clear the area and then brought in dogs to try to clear the pavements. From inside the building, a loudhailer was used to ask the police, who had moved back from the buildings entrance, to leave.

"Please go away and leave the people to leave in peace. We have seen your guns and are not interested. You are also fighting for peace, so please leave the people to go home. Hide your guns."

A policeman replied over a loudhailer that the police would give the people inside a chance to leave peacefully "in single file, each person on his own" and that they should move right away and not congregate outside the building. "We will have no need to act if you move away peacefully in single file."

The police withdrew further from the entrance to the building and minutes later, at about 3:15 pm, people started to leave. There were no incidents and no arrests were made. A police brigadier walked to the steps and told a cluster of people still gathered there they should also leave.

The majority of the police contingent, including all the riot police, left the scene at around 3:25 pm, but hundreds of spectators and bystanders remained thronged outside Khotso House.

Their numbers grew and the crowd eventually spilled into the street, which had by then been reopened to traffic.

At 3:35 pm, teargas was fired into the midst of the crowd from among a knot of policemen remaining at the scene, and the crowd immediately dispersed.

The May Day rally had been called by a 31-union strong joint May Day coordinating committee. Trade union literature, newsletters and leaflets including the Freedom Charter were distributed. The crowd sang, cheered and chanted as speakers called for "one Azania, one nation," "Amandla" and an Azanian confederation of trade unions.

Meanwhile, the strong police contingent was gathering near the building and the street had been sealed off for one block to all but police vehicles. As the meeting ended at 3 pm, the riot police emerged from their vehicles and lined up in the street all along the block housing Khotso House. They later closed formation and surrounded the entrance to building, while other police took up positions at the corners of the block.

In another incident, police arrested 41 people in central Johannesburg today as they marched through the city after being released on bail at the magistrates court following their arrest yesterday for holding an illegal gathering outside the city hall.

Lunch-hour traffic was slowed to a crawl as several police vehicles stopped at the intersection of Market and Simmonds Streets and heavily armed riot squad police lined up in Market Street to shepherd the singing marchers into custody. Thousands of onlookers crowded the pavements and watched from office windows as the marchers were cordoned off and led one-by-one into police vans.

Colonel Fred Bull, the SAP media liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, told SAPA the 40 people arrested yesterday appeared in court today on charges of gathering illegally and were released on R100 bail each. "They immediately congregated again and started marching through the city. The same 36 men and four women arrested yesterday, plus one white man, were arrested again this afternoon at the corner of Market and Fraser Streets for the same contravention," he said. "They are being detained and will appear in court again, probably tomorrow."

The people arrested yesterday were trade unionists. They gathered outside the city hall where wage negotiations for the metal industry were being held.

At least 14 people who staged a protest demonstration outside the United States Consulate-General in Commissioner Street today were arrested by police shortly after they displayed their placards. Colonel Bull said the 14 had been arrested shortly before 2:20 pm as they were standing outside the consulate-general displaying placards calling for international disinvestment from South Africa. He said he had not had a full report on the demonstration, but thought all the people arrested were blacks. SABC reported later that 30 people had been arrested in this incident, but Col Bull could not be reached to confirm this.

Azapo Meeting Harrassed

MB020646 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0639 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 2, SAPA — A May Day meeting in Soweto last night was held in the open air outside the Dube YWCA because the hall, which was filled with the pungent smell of tearsmoke, could not be used. Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, the president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), which called the meeting, said the hall was left unlocked for them to use, but when Azapo members got there at an hour early to prepare for the 7 pm meeting, they found it filled with tearsmoke.

"We opened the windows hoping that the smell would clear, but it would not. We decided to have an informal meeting outside the hall. The speakers included the head of the Azapo Labour Secretariat, Mr Thabo Ndabeni, a Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU) speaker, Mr Jethro Dlalisa, and the Azapo publicity secretary, Mr Imraan Moosa.

"After the speeches about May Day, the meeting was told of the tension in the Eastern Cape that exists between the United Democratic Front (UDF) on one side and Azapo, FOSATU and the Azanian Student Movement (Azasm) on the other.

"The meeting heard that two days ago an Azapo member in Port Elizabeth was kidnapped by known Freedom Charter supporters and forced to drink petrol, however he managed to escape. When Azapo and other trade union members heard this they took retaliatory action and beat up several Freedom Charter supporters in the area.

"It is unfortunate that organisations in opposition to the state are involved in such internecine fighting when we should be directing all our anger at the oppressors. There was supposed to be a meeting between Azapo and the UDF to discuss this yeterday, but in view of the fact that Azapo members are always being attacked first, such a meeting is postponed indefinitely."

Several police casspirs were seen patrolling the township last night.

Official Notes Low Supply of Corn Due to Boycott

MB011653 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] The general manager of the maize board, Mr Hennie Nel, says white maize supplies will be exhausted within 4 days if farmers do not deliver their maize to the board.

Speaking to newsmen at Bothaville, Mr Nel said it was incorrectly reported yesterday that the board's supplies were sufficient in view of the refusal to deliver their crops to cooperatives. Mr Nel said yellow maize supplies were sufficient to meet the country's needs for 2 to 3 and 1/2 months. In reply to a question whether maize would be imported in the event of a shortage, Mr Nel said it was difficult to arrange imports in the short term. Prolonged negotiations were necessary.

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Comments on New Delhi Meeting

MB290846 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 29 Apr 85 p 3

[By *OBSERVER* reporter]

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mhambi Mnisi, yesterday returned from New Delhi, India, where he had gone to attend the Non-Aligned Movement Conference.

Mr Mnisi said the main aim of the conference was to urge that Namibia be freed and be under sole leadership of SWAPO, which is the legitimate movement in the country.

The conference, which started on the 19th to the 21st of this month, was attended by over 90 countries from Africa, Asia, South America and some European countries.

The minister further said that after the conference they visited Bundung in Indonesia where the Non-Aligned Movement was founded in April 18, 1955.

He said the movement was founded by 29 countries, 23 of which represented Asian countries and six represented African countries.

Mr Mnisi said it was urged that member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement should not allow themselves to be manipulated by the world super-powers, thus causing them to end up aligned to the Western countries or the Eastern Bloc, but should remain non-aligned.

ZAMBIA

Chomba Commends Netherlands Antiapartheid Stance

MB010538 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Home Affairs Minister Frederick Chomba has commended the Netherlands for its unflinching stand against the racist policy of apartheid in South Africa. Mr Chomba, who is acting foreign affairs minister, said Zambia will continue to support this stand and calling for equality and justice in the world.

The minister was speaking at a birthday reception in honor of Netherlands Queen Beatrix at the Netherlands Embassy last night. He expressed gratitude for the assistance the Netherlands Government gave to the liberation struggle in southern Africa and said Zambia was proud to be associated with the Netherlands because of her noble stand on international issues.

Netherlands charge d'affaires at the embassy, Robert van Houtum, said the fact that many people attended the queen's birthday was a manifestation of the cordial and warm relations existing between Zambia and his country.

SWAPO Chief Views South African Troop Withdrawal

MB011901 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Excerpt] South Africa is planning fresh military incursions into neighbouring countries including Zambia from Mpacha in Caprivi Strip, South West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) president Mr Sam Nujoma said in Lusaka yesterday. This was part of a grand design under which Pretoria planned to form the so-called interim government of Namibians in June under a black puppet prime minister.

Addressing a press conference at State House, Mr Nujoma described the announcement by South Africa to withdraw its troops from southern Angola this week as a facade intended to hoodwink the world that Pretoria had changed its policies for the better.

"SWAPO is still not convinced about the troops withdrawal. It could be a lie because they are still there in southern Angola", Mr Nujoma said.

Flanked by his top aides and President Kaunda's special assistant for press, Mr Milimo Punabantu, the SWAPO leader said South Africa had no intention of leaving Namibia.

He said while hoodwinking the world that she was bringing about changes in the disputed territory, Pretoria was at the same time hatching plans to entrench its hold by installing black puppets in the so-called interim government.

"Although South Africa has announced the withdrawal of its troops from Angola, she has another motive to lodge a second UDI (Unilateral Declaration of Independence) in Namibia in June this year with Moses Kachionga as prime minister," he said.

This was because Dirk Mudge who was installed earlier as leader of the puppet regime had failed to rally the support of the people, leading to the collapse of the first UDI.

"South Africa hopes Kachionga will succeed, but SWAPO will mobilise the people and intensify the struggle to dislodge the racists and their puppets in Namibia", he said.

Mr Nujoma said under this plan, Pretoria had designated Caprivi Strip as a bantustan while one segment of the area had been earmarked for "a huge military air base from which she plans to launch attacks into Zambia, Zimbabwe, Zaire and Botswana from Mpacha".

South Africa did not intend to relinquish its hold on Namibia. The withdrawal of its troops from Angola was a camouflage and manoeuvre to deceive the world. He warned that SWAPO would intensify the armed struggle in Namibia until the rapacious exploitation of Namibia's natural resources and the ruthless oppression of its people was stopped.

Zambia has meanwhile, welcomed the announcement by South Africa that she would withdraw her troops from southern Angola this weekend but the Angolan Embassy in Lusaka treated the news with caution.

"We hope they are serious because it is long overdue. It is something they should have done a long time ago." Member of the Central Committee, Mr Daniel Lisulo said yesterday.

Mr Lisulo who is chairman of the Political and Legal Sub-Committee reminded the white South Africans that the future of their children depended on the black population in their country.

"The decision they have made therefore, is in their interest and that of the region. They should therefore start creating conditions for the future of the nation," he said.

A spokesman for the Angolan Embassy said of the South African move: "We do not have any comment because we feel time is not ripe for us to say anything about it yet."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Addresses Workers Day Celebrations

Improved Conditions Promised

MB011248 Harare Domestic Service in English
1120 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today expressed satisfaction at the work being done by workers committees and works councils. Addressing thousands of workers at Rufaro Stadium in Harare to mark Workers Day, Comrade Mugabe said the government would now like to see the establishment of management committees.

Plans for the establishment of these committees were announced last year, but (?this was not done, he said). The management committees will comprise representatives chosen by the employees themselves, or by the proprietors. This will enable workers to (?contribute) their ideas to enhance production.

Comrade Mugabe said government's intention is to give the worker his deserved position, so that he can look after himself and own the means of production such as land, machines, and factories. He said this will only happen if the worker is given the necessary skills and knowledge through the establishment of technical schools for workers [words indistinct] students, who are the future workers.

The prime minister indicated that the establishment of a social security scheme for workers would be among new labor laws [words indistinct] by the government.

Noting that progress does not come out of stagnation, Comrade Mugabe said the government would like to see companies and enterprises (?taking) expansion programs.

The prime minister announced that the government will increase wages for workers in July this year, but did not give figures.

Wage Increase Announced

MB011845 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Workers in Zimbabwe today joined the progressive international community in celebrating Workers Day. In a speech to mark the occasion, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe reminded Zimbabweans that only a properly trained, ideologically conscious and responsible work force will be able to develop the country.

Comrade Mugabe announced that the government has decided to award an across-the-board wage increase in July this year, and pointed out that agreement over the increase was reached between the government, trade unions, and employers organizations. The prime minister said details of the increase are still to be worked out.

Comrade Mugabe explained that the gesture is not an indication that all is well, but rather a realization that the cost of living has gone up since the last general wage increase. He pointed out that the government will lay the foundation for the transformation of the country's socioeconomic base by way of increased activity in the productive spheres of the state, cooperative enterprises, and joint ventures.

Comrade Mugabe revealed that the economic upturn has led to a gradual growth in employment, with some industries beginning to rehire retrenched labor.

The prime minister demanded an explanation from the British Labor Party for infiltrating two of its members into Zimbabwe's labor movement. The two were deported after being found engaging in clandestine activities. Comrade Mugabe also challenged the British Labor Party to demonstrate that their brand of socialism is superior to the Marxist-Leninist approach that Zimbabwe has adopted.

UK Labor Party Criticized

MB011414 Harare Domestic Service in English
1005 1 May 85

[Address by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at Workers Day rally at Rufaro Stadium in Harare on 1 May — live in Shona and English]

[Excerpt] Recently we deported from our country a Mr (Henson) and his wife; Mr du Toit and his wife. These two persons left South Africa, passed through this country, and went to Britain; came back from Britain bearing British passports to work as teachers in this country. They were given employment. One was employed by the Ministry of Labor as an instructor in Kwekwe, at a technical school — technical college. Another was employed by the Ministry of Education as a teacher here in Highfield.

The two then set about to organize the workers against the government. They organized clandestinely to send some of our workers to train in Britain. The nature of the training that they were given we do not know. The ZCTU [Zimbabwe Congress of

Trade Unions] was not consulted, no trade union was consulted in this country. The government was not consulted, neither did the party know that there was this clandestine movement. We were not consulted in the party.

When these workers returned — and some of them did return, two are still in Britain — they were used, now, to organize a group of workers to impart into the minds of some sections of our workers ideas contrary to those of our trade union movement and contrary to those of the party. They were taught the ABC's of how to overthrow a government through the instrumentality of strikes, demonstrations, and chaos.

They were shown, among others, pictures of the strikers in Poland, strikers in other parts of the world, strikes — these (?made), in the discussions that were taking place — as the vital instruments — made the vital instruments — of overthrowing a government. [Sentence as heard] All this clandestine operation was taking place in places in the townships here, and some groups were set up as the nuclei of the future workers party.

Surely, if these people meant well, they could have consulted with members of the ZCTU, with members, with the leaders of the trade union movement, with the leaders of the party, the leaders of government. But their operation was never meant to be an overt one, and so, covertly, they went on. But of course we are not a foolish government. We are not a blind government. We have our eyes and our ears, and so we caught up with their clandestine operation.

And because of that, we had no alternative but to deport these two couples. Those of our workers who were used in this manner, we detained.

The main purpose was to work towards the overthrow of my government. I challenge anyone in the Labor Party of Britain to demonstrate to us that the socialism of the Labor Party in Britain is superior to the Marxist-Leninist socialism that may party is pursuing in this country. [Applause] And what lesson in socialism, therefore, can we be taught by the Labor Party of Britain?

These elements are elements of the Labor Party, the so-called militant tendency people. When we arrested them, we got protests from the Labor Party, which means the Labor Party regards them as their operators, and as they operated here, they must therefore have had the blessing of the Labor Party. And the Labor Party still has to explain to us why they decided to infiltrated these two persons and their wives into the labor movement of our country.

We have had friendly relations with the Labor Party. In fact, we had representatives of the Labor Party at our last congress, party congress [word indistinct], and twice we have sent representatives to the Labor Party conference in Britain. But this event has tended to mar our friendly relations, and we are yet to get an explanation from the Labor Party. So, there is the message.

Burundi President Opens Trade Fair, Departs

MB300732 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The president of Burundi, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, has called on African countries to keep the challenge against their dependency on the west. Col Bagaza said instead of copying Western methods, developing countries should realize that the road to development is through the transfer of technology and cooperation among themselves. The Burundi president was speaking at the International Trade Fair which he officially opened in his capacity as the current chairman of the Preferential Trade Area yesterday. He added that the developing countries should move away from traditional developing strategies to seek their own needs. Part of the strategy he said, should be the improvement of South-South dialogue.

The Burundi leader, who was due to leave Harare this morning, was seen off yesterday by the president, Comrade Canaan Banana; the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe; and several other government officials.

Bulgarian Solidarity Delegation Arrives in Harare

MB011825 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] The chairman of the Bulgarian People's Committee for Solidarity with the People of Asia and Africa has arrived in Harare at the start of a 1-week's visit to Zimbabwe. The delegation, which is led by the chairman of the committee, Comrade Slavcho Trunski, is on the last leg of an African tour aimed to sow friendship and cooperation with the peoples of Africa and Bulgaria. Comrade Trunski told the ZBC that the committee gives moral and material support to the struggling masses in southern Africa and Palestine.

The delegation has already visited Nigeria, Ghana, the Republic of Congo, and Zaire.